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Algeria's Boumedienne Dies; Bitat Named Interim Leader

ALGIERS. Dec. 27 (NYT) — Houari Boumedienne, who ruled Algeria for 13 of its 16 years of independence and made it a leading champion of the claims of Third World countries, died early this morning.

His age was uncertain — the year of his birth has been reported variously as 1925, 1927, 1930, 1932 and 1934. According to an account based on an interview with his father, he was 46.

"The nation is in mourning," the 8 a.m. radio news said, giving Algerians the news of the death of their president.

He had been in a coma for almost six weeks. The brief radio announcement said that the one-time guerrilla commander died at 3:55 a.m. in Mustafa Hospital after a sudden deterioration of his condition.

"We are all Allah's and to him we return," the announcement concluded. It was followed by the singing of verses from the Koran.

Unprecedented Treatment

The taciturn, strong-willed leader, who named no successor, is believed to have died from a rare blood and bone marrow disease known as Waldenstrom's syndrome. About 50 doctors from 12 countries — including Dr. Jan Waldenstrom, the Swedish discoverer of the disease — had been flown here to treat Col. Boumedienne, in an international rescue effort without parallel. The men who have been anonymously governing Algeria since Col. Boumedienne returned on Nov. 14, very ill, from a long medical visit to the Soviet Union, moved quickly today to assure Algerians and the outside world that no power vacuum had developed.

An extraordinary session of the National Popular Assembly was called. In keeping with the two-year-old constitution, speaker Rabah Bitat, 53, was proclaimed Algeria's interim president.

Bitat Assumes Interim

Mr. Bitat told deputies, ministers, senior military officers, officials of the ruling National Liberation Front and accredited diplomats that Algeria's "young institutions" were passing through a "hard and terrible time." But he expressed confidence that they would "not be affected by events or the death of men."

Mr. Bitat is the last of the so-called "historic nine" founders of the anti-French guerrillas movement who still holds a

position of some consequence in the country. Article 117 of the constitution specifically bars him, as speaker of the assembly, from holding his interim presidency for more than 45 days.

"Upon assuming this high function," Mr. Bitat said, "I appear to choke back tears. I ask that you help me to accomplish this mission with dignity and integrity. We must demonstrate once again to the world the maturity of the Algerian people."

The interim president promised to defend Algeria's "irreversible socialist character, its national independence and its territorial integrity." He said that he would respect "the letter and spirit" of his oath.

From the constitutional moves initiated today, it appeared that the military and the eight-man Council of the Revolution, the remnant of the junta that came to power with Col. Boumedienne in a 1965 coup, had decided to follow the consultation and its stipulation that an extraordinary NLF congress nominate a successor to a deceased president. The nomination is then supposed to be popularly elected.

Solemn Procession

The manner in which the internally divided council will organize the congress remained uncertain. The details of preparing a state funeral on Friday — the late president is expected to be buried in Alia Cemetery near Ahd-el-Kader, a 19th-century Algerian resistance hero — and the start of 45 days of mourning have momentarily eclipsed political speculation.

Before the special assembly session, cars carrying the council members, Cabinet ministers and close advisers of the president followed the van that transported his body from the walled Mustafa Hospital to the hillside Palace of the People, where his sealed, flower-covered bier lay in state tonight. A photograph of the late president led the solemn procession.

Along the route, ordinary Algerians at times broke through a security cordon to join the procession. Men shouted lamentations and women cried piercing ululations.

Elsewhere in the capital, groups of youths moved through the streets crying out a mixture of religious and political slogans: "Allah is great," "The people and the army are with you, Boumedienne," "There is no God but Allah, and Mohammed is his prophet," "Boumedienne lives," "Reaction



Houari Boumedienne

is getting nothing." "Mobilization and vigilance against reaction."

The flow of people into the streets appeared completely spontaneous at times, although some of the shouted slogans were clearly in keeping with the theme of "revolutionary vigilance" that had been sounded by the state-run press, radio and television for several weeks. Around Algiers University, a large crowd of students, some of them with tears in their eyes, stopped traffic altogether.

• Boumedienne Ruled in Mystery. Obituary Page 2.

In Campaign of Hit-and-Run Desert Attacks

Ogaden Guerrillas Claim To Hurt Ethiopian Forces

By John Darnron

MOGADISHU, Somalia, Dec. 27 (NYT) — Nine months after Ethiopia and Cuban troops swept through the Ogaden to reclaim it from outgunned Somali soldiers, Somali guerrillas are waging and intensifying a campaign of ambushes and hit-and-run attacks that has made that victory seem almost illusory.

The commanders of the two guerrilla groups in the Ogaden — the Western Somali Liberation Front and the Somali Abo Liberation Front — have claimed a string of small-scale but nonetheless significant military successes.

The Western Front also has admitted for the first time that Somali fighters participated in the offensive in July of last year. And the leader of the Abo Front conceded that his organization receives weapons from the Mogadishu regime, which obtains them from friendly Arab countries.

The headquarters of both guerrilla organizations, which were practically deserted in the months following the defeat earlier this year, are

once again teeming with young men who sit in the dusty court yards, waiting to go to war.

The guerrilla leaders conceded that they do not hold a single major town in the disputed region of eastern Ethiopia. But they said that after the disastrous defeat in March their forces had regrouped, recruited new fighters and now are able to roam freely through much of the countryside.

"We have reorganized our people, politically and militarily, so that today there are thousands of our troops in the country, and the war is going on in every part of western Somalia," said Abdullahi Hassan Mohamud, the secretary general of the Western Front. The phrase "western Somalia" is explicit in its territorial claim, is commonly used here instead of "the Ogaden."

The commander said that "large engagements" were avoided whenever possible but that when necessary the guerrillas mustered at half-tuition strength — between 400 and 600 fighters — for "battles that last for days."

Mohammed Ali Rube, the secre-

tary general of the Abo Front, a related group that carries on the war in the three southern Ethiopian provinces of Sidamo, Bale and Arussi, said that his troops had free

rein outside the major towns and garrisons.

"We are the ones controlling the area," he asserted. "The Ethiopians

such as to their camps. We terrorize them in small groups and we control the roads, so they do their reinforcements by plane."

In general outline, the claims of the front leaders were substantiated by Western, Arab and African diplomats here. But most diplomats believe that the guerrilla movements often dramatize the scope of specific engagements and exaggerate the "body counts" of enemy killed — as they did through the eight-month war.

According to the best-informed neutral observers, the scale of hostilities in the Ogaden, the area re-

gion peopled by Somali nomads conquered by Ethiopia in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, is about what it was shortly before Sornali regulars invaded in July of last year and pushed the conflict onto the international stage.

For the Ethiopians and their Sovi

et and Cuban allies, who switched

their hacking from Mogadishu to

Addis Ababa during the war, this

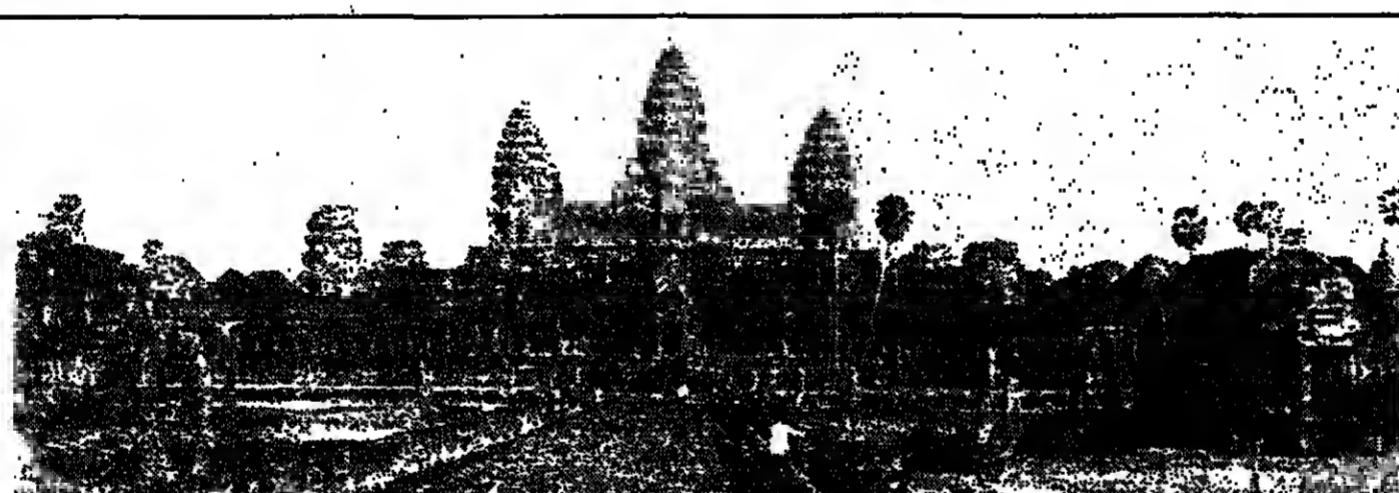
suggests the prospect of a long-drawn entanglement with hardened fighters who enjoy substantial popular support. Cuba, which recently

helped Ethiopia roll back rebel

advances in the northern province of

Eritrea is caught in a similar situation in Angola where it has been

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The fabled Angkor Wat complex, visited yesterday by foreign journalists. Cambodian authorities say that only some

napalm burns and a stray artillery shell damaged the walkways and a tower of the temple during the war. See Story Page 2.

Cambodia Fears Vietnam Seeks to 'Swallow' It

The 2 Say They Were Wary Allies During U.S. War in Indochina

(This is the second article of a series by Elizabeth Becker, the Washington Post correspondent in Phnom Penh from 1973 to 1974. She recently became one of two U.S. journalists allowed to revisit that country for the first time since the Communist victory in 1975.)

By Elizabeth Becker

KOMPONG CHAM, Cambodia (WP) — As our strange con-

voy, a white Mercedes sedan sandwiched between two jeep-loads of soldiers, bumped along Route 7 headed for the Vietnamese border, I remembered what I had been told before leaving Washington.

U.S. analysts attempting to figure out what was really happening in the current war between Vietnam and Cambodia had suggested that I ask Cambodian officials to take me to Krek Snoul or Mymot — three towns near the Vietnamese border.

"They won't take you there," an official had asserted. "The whole area is in the hands of the Vietnamese."

While the analysts may be correct that some border areas of Cambodia are under Vietnamese control, I can report conclusively that Krek was not in Vietnamese hands at the time of our visit.

My request that we be per-

mitted to visit the two other border towns was declined on grounds that the road was within range of Vietnamese artillery and the trip was thus "too dangerous."

Harvesting Rice

But here we were on a bright December morning on our way from Kompong Cham, an old provincial city on the Mekong River, to Krek. As we drove past

farmers harvesting in fields of ripening wheat, the only guns to be seen were the automatic weapons of our escort.

I told Pin, the Cambodian army commander who was our guide that morning, how Western experts felt that Vietnamese forces were in control of much of this area.

"I know what they think," he said with a smile. "A friend told me he heard over the radio that the Vietnamese hold positions in Kompong Cham City."

When we arrived at the village of Suong, our convoy stopped at an official government house where the three of us — British scholar Malcolm Caldwell, Richard Dudman of the St. Louis

Post-Dispatch and I — were given a military briefing.

[Mr. Caldwell was later assassinated in Phnom Penh.]

Pin laid out a map of the region on the table and told us that Vietnamese forces had overrun a large part of this area a year ago.

"The Vietnamese killed 200 or 300 and kidnapped 300 or 400."

Pin claimed that Vietnamese forces had been driven out of the area by incoming Vietnamese artillery shells.

Our visit to Krek — the closest

I got to the front during my two-week journey — illustrates the difficulty the world has had in following this strange war between two former allies.

Western military analysts have found it almost impossible to evaluate the conflicting claims of invasion and counterinvasion emanating from Hanoi and Phnom Penh.

Unlike during the U.S. war in Indochina, there are no Western reporters keeping track of the ebb and flow of this war from either side of the border.

We were, in fact, the first non-

Communist Western reporters allowed

in Cambodia — Democratic Kampuchea, as it is now

formally known — since the time

of the coup in April.

"Enemy," Pin said.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Fuel Rationing Imposed

Iran Troops Kill 4 In Funeral Parade

TEHRAN, Dec. 27 (AP) — Anti-government protesters, some of them armed, fought bloody street battles today with the troops in what the opposition called a "decisive" stage in Iran's violence. Meanwhile, an oil workers' strike cut production to near zero, and the government imposed fuel rationing.

In the bloodiest incident, troops opened fire on a funeral procession for an anti-shah professor, and hospital officials said that at least four of the thousands of marching mourners were killed.

Officials at Pahlevi Hospital said they had received 4 dead and 22 wounded from the attack on the procession. A spokesman for the National Front, the chief opposition group, said at least six had been killed, and a government spokesman denied that there were any deaths, although he said that several persons had been wounded.

Without hospital reports, casualty figures issued by the two sides were found to be difficult to verify independently.

The National Front spokesman said several persons were shot and killed in other clashes today between security forces and demonstrators in Tehran.

Iran Air Struck

The protests swirled as anti-shah technical workers struck the national airline, Iran Air, forcing it to cancel all 27 flights from Tehran. Anti-shah strikers also were drying up imports of consumer goods, and strikes that sent Iran's oil production plummeting to critical levels were behind the government-ordered fuel rationing.

Oil-industry sources said petroleum production today fell to 300,000 barrels — about 5 percent of normal output and about half of what Iran consumes domestically each day — and that all Iranian refineries had shut down. U.S. and other foreign experts have been trying to help the state oil company keep up the revenue search for a Middle East peace accord.

The settlers clambered in darkness and pouring rain up the slopes of Nebi Samuel and Tel Hadashah, two hilltops just north of Jerusalem. They set up tents, with a corrugated-iron kitchen, on each site, dragged up some camp beds and proclaimed themselves founders of two new Israeli outposts.

The Israeli area commander, Brig. Gen. Benjamin Ben-Elizer, appealed to the 75 families, most of them new Russian immigrants, to leave the sites voluntarily. When they refused, he sent up two buses of soldiers to bring them back down the hill.

Nationalist groups have strenuously urged the government to resume Jewish settlement in the Jordan West Bank and Gaza now that the three-month freeze period agreed upon at Camp David has expired. The Gush Emunim movement, which is fired by a religious

zeal to establish a Jewish presence in all parts of what it regards as the biblical promised land, accused the government of lacking real enthusiasm for settlement.

"Each day for the 12 months

since the Begin government came to power, we have been hearing promises," said Gush Emunim official Yosef Arzieli. "But it is all talk and nothing is being done. We plan to put Begin to the test."

The Gush Emunim movement announced plans to make more settlement attempts this week, climaxing with a large-scale effort Sunday atop the mountain overlooking Nablus, biggest Arab town in the area.

Brussels Meeting 'Useful'

CAIRO, Dec. 27 (UPI) — President Anwar Sadat said today that the Egyptian-Israeli-U.S. meeting in Brussels was "very useful" and could lead to a revival of the stalled treaty negotiations between Egypt and Israel.

Mr. Sadat spoke to reporters after meeting with about 300 members of parliament who belong to the ruling National Democratic Party.

In Washington, U.S. sources said Egypt and Israel will decide within a week when and where they will resume cabinet-level talks. Administration officials said yesterday that both sides have agreed to resume the deadlocked talks, with the United States as mediator.

U.S. officials said Israel, despite accusing the United States publicly of favoring Egypt, agreed to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance staying on to mediate the next round of talks.

Talks to Start Today

Taiwan Protesters Mob Arriving U.S. Delegation

TAIPEI, Dec. 27 (AP) — At least 10,000 protesters flinging eggs and mud and shouting "Carte is a cheat" greeted a U.S. delegation today as it arrived to begin talks with Taiwan officials aimed at making the separation of the two nations amicable.

Vice Foreign Minister Frederick Chien sounded a stern note in a welcoming speech for the diplomatic-military delegation at the airport, telling the Americans that the economic and cultural ties the Carter administration wants to retain with Taiwan can be continued only on a government-to-government basis.

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His Tough Nationalism Was Popular**Boumedienne Ruled in Mystery**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (WP) — President Houari Boumedienne of Algeria, the puritanical soldier who sought prosperity and renewal for his people through socialism and Islam, died today shrouded in the air of mystery that cloaked much of his life.

Not even his age was publicly known — the year of his birth has been reported variously as 1925, 1927, 1930, 1932 and 1934. According to an account based on an interview with his father, he was 46.

For Algeria, his death means the loss of a leader who retained the esteem and respect of his countrymen through 13 years of rule. He brought a measure of order and progress out of the chaos that followed a cruel war of independence. Although the economy has slowed and unemployment and inflation are high, the country has enjoyed growth rates as high as 11 percent in some recent years.

The price of stability has been sharp curbs on the political process, and it may be some time before a successor emerges.

In his dealings both at home and abroad, Col. Boumedienne was a pragmatist as well as an ideologue. He maintained that Algeria must be Arab and Moslem "whatever the price, because for us it is a question of life and death." Yet France, the former colonial ruler, remains Algeria's main trading partner.

Col. Boumedienne broke diplomatic ties with the United States after the 1967 war in the Middle East, and they were not restored until 1974. By that time the United States had become a major buyer of Algerian natural gas. Col. Boumedienne had meanwhile received industrial goods and technical aid from the Soviet Union and Soviet-bloc countries, while buying similar assistance in the West. He once commissioned the

World Bank and the Soviet planning agency, Gosplan, to carry out simultaneous economic surveys in Algeria.

His concepts of economics and religion overlapped. The words "socialism" and "Islam" were almost synonymous to him. "Islam is not only a spiritual path but a social and political program," he said. "It represents the very foundation of Algerian society. It exceeds all other religions in equality and in its struggle for the liberty of man."

Col. Boumedienne first came to power, although not to wide public attention, in the war of independence against France. For the last two years of the conflict, which lasted from 1954 to 1962, he was chief of staff of the army of the National Liberation Front with the rank of colonel, the highest in the service. The army remained a pillar of his power.

While all leading Algerian political figures began as members of the independence movement, Col. Boumedienne differed from one in profound respect: He was Algerian and an Arab in education, religion and culture, an Algerian. Where Col. Ben Bella, the popular hero, was Algerian's first son, Arabic, fluent in French, was not and Mr. Boumedienne was less at home in French. The people that Mr. Boumedienne gave him a home in France, the people that with the bulk of his power, was another that obtained independence of falling apart.

Eleven factionalism for the time ended. Ben Bella's group won half of the vote and he became premier. Col. Boumedienne was named minister of defense. In 1963, he was named first vice

premier. In September, 1967, Ben Bella was elected to a five-year term as president.

Collaboration between Boumedienne and Mr. Ben Bella lasted less than two years. Col. Ben Bella wished to submit Col. Ben Bella to a civilian army to Boumedienne wanted to play an equal part in his government. Mr. Ben Bella, a leader of his own campaign, was a member of the United States too important to be used in a tactical maneuver. He simply denied that the Soviet Union had dragged its feet at all.

In Ben Bella's resignation of Abd el-Aziz, a close colleague tried to make a deal as foreign of the following month, as Aljiao cooperator, Col. Ben Bella learned that Mr. Ben Bella was trying to dump him as his power.

He was quick to respond. With

Arabic Education

He was born in Chame, a village near Guelma in eastern Algeria. The date was Aug. 23, 1932, according to an interview that his father, a small wheat farmer, gave in 1965, and his name was Mohammed Ben Brahim Boukbaroua. The young Mohammed was said to be one of seven children.

At age 6, he was sent to a Koranic school in Guelma and remained there until he was 14, studying Arabic and religion. He later attended one of the few Arabic secondary schools in the country at that time, located in Constantine, and there he did all of his studying in Arabic.

In 1952, according to several reports, he left the country to avoid being drafted into the French Army for service in the war in Indochina, and went instead to Cairo. There he enrolled in Al-Azhar University, Islam's great seat of learning.

He was in Cairo when Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser and other army officers overthrew King Farouk and started the Egyptian revolution. It was in Cairo that he first met Mr. Ben Bella and several other future leaders of the Algerian independence movement. And it was in Egypt, at a camp at Helwan, that the future chief of staff of the army of the NLF got his first military training.

By 1957 he had taken the name of Houari Boumedienne as a nom de guerre and assumed command of the military effort against the French in western Algeria. A year later, he took over Algerian training bases in Morocco. In 1960, he was named chief of staff of the army with headquarters in Tunisia. Although he was out of the combat zone, he directed operations throughout Algeria and at the same time built up the training and efficiency of the army.

His methods were uncompromising. In 1959 he executed three colonels, four majors and a captain suspected of collaborating with the French.

He was a chain-smoker and drank large quantities of coffee. For years there were rumors that he had been married and divorced, but colleagues said that "his only wife has been the army." He enjoyed chess.

New Industrial Society

When he took power from the erratic Mr. Ben Bella, he continued to live for some time in a simply furnished room in an army barracks. It was reported later that he was married and divorced, but colleagues said that "his only wife has been the army."

His first task on assuming the presidency was to try to bring some order to the economy and administration. His aim was to transform an agrarian society into an industrial one. The plan was to use Algeria's oil and natural gas reserves as a basis for industry for the vast population of unemployed. As industry grew, investments would be made to irrigate the arid countryside.

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Just how impatient became clear in 1976 when Col. Boumedienne lifted structures on political debate for the first time. The purpose was to give the people an opportunity to comment on a charter that would form the basis of a new Socialist constitution in which the NLF would be the only legal party.

The charter was ratified in a national referendum. A new constitution was approved and a new National Assembly was elected for the first time since 1962.

In December, 1976, Col. Boumedienne — who used to explain that "our Socialism is without philosophy, the underprivileged classes have to benefit from our revolution; that is our only criterion" — was elected to a five-year term as president. He was the only candidate on the ballot.

J.Y. SMITH



Freed South Korean opposition leader Kim Dae Jung and his wife meet press at home yesterday.

Freed Seoul Critic Resumes Opposition

(Continued from Page 1)

house arrest until the 1976 incident that brought a five-year prison term. He believed that the Korean Central Intelligence Agency took part in the kidnapping, but the government has never admitted it. After initial protests, the Japanese government dropped the master.

For the last year the government has taken a softer line on dissent, tolerating statements and demonstrations that would have brought long prison terms before.

Reports of systematic torture of prisoners have almost ended. The amnesty decree taking effect today has been the most dramatic gesture of toleration, but an unknown number of political prisoners are still in jail.

Mr. Kim told friends that he was released at 1:55 a.m. and driven to his home in a government automobile, although he had asked to be driven away by friends. When he emerged from the hospital grounds, about 200 were lined up to escort him.

Chiles United States

He said that his plans for political opposition were not yet clear in detail. "If I were to be allowed to go to [political] meetings, I would, but I don't believe that the government will permit that for me," he said.

In a statement released on his arrival at home, he thanked friends in the United States for their support. He indicated some dissatisfaction with President Carter's human rights policy, saying he had hoped that it would be more effective and strong . . . in satisfying the expectations of people under suppressive regimes in the world. We

Koreans never want to see our country become another Vietnam or Nicaragua or an Iran where democracy has been strangled by the dictators."

In the interview, Mr. Kim said, "I admire and respect Mr. Carter on his policy." But he added that Mr. Carter should make "detailed plans" to enforce that policy.

He said that the system in South Korea was partly the result of a U.S. policy to support dictatorial governments for the sake of containing Communism. But he believed that the South Koreans' resistance to Communism would depend in part on how much personal freedom they enjoy. "If we don't

enjoy freedom, our people will lose loyalty to the nation and their anti-Communist consciousness will be diminished."

"I firmly believe that the longer the present dictatorial system continues, the more serious the ruin we may be forced to meet in the near future," he said.

Thailand to Release 250

BANGKOK, Dec. 27. (Reuters) — More than 250 persons arrested after a military coup in Thailand more than two years ago will be released on New Year's day, the director general of the Corrections Department reported today.

In Face of Soviet Threat**Peking Shifts Priority to Its Economy**

By Jay Mathews

meetings that have been held in Peking during the last several weeks.

"China has never bullied and will never bully any other country. Neither will it allow itself to be bullied by others. It will not attack unless it is attacked. But if it is attacked, it will certainly counterattack."

The People's Daily editorial provided the most specific explanation so far for the sudden shift in policy, which seems to curtail the political campaign system of government that the Chinese have been using for at least 20 years.

No Specific Threat

The editorial did not mention any recent Soviet actions that would heighten concern about an attack, but the sudden Peking decision to normalize relations with Washington seemed to reflect great worry about Moscow's intentions.

"If we do not shift the focus of our work, make a big push in the modernization drive, strengthen our country and improve the people's living standards, the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country cannot possibly be consolidated and we will be at the receiving end when a new war of aggression breaks out," the editorial said.

"Modernization will be the central task for the whole party from now on, so long as there is not a large-scale enemy invasion," the editorial said. "All other work, including the party's political work, will focus on and serve this central task. There must be no 'political movement' or 'class struggle' that deviates from this central task and damages modernization."

In its battle to remain independent, Cambodia relies heavily on China for military support. On the road one day to Kompong Som, Cambodia's only deep-water seaport, we passed dozens of new Chinese-made military trucks. When we reached the harbor, we found a Chinese freighter tied up at its dock.

"We accept all unconditional foreign aid which is useful for our task of defending our national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity," Pol Pot said in a written answer to one of my questions.

Used as Sanctuary

While my two-week journey does not enable me to provide a definitive report on the current military situation in Peking, I can say that Vietnam has charged that Vietnam, which only a month ago signed a 25-year friendship treaty with the Soviet Union, has become the "Cuba of Southeast Asia" — a stalking horse for extending Soviet influence.

If we were to become a satellite

of Vietnam, it would be a danger to Southeast Asia and the world, because Vietnam is a Soviet puppet and carrying out the strategy of Soviet international expansionism," Pol Pot told me.

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Tarkenton Throws for 2

Vikings Overpower The Cowboys, 21-10

DALLAS, Oct. 27 (AP) — Fran Tarkenton, a master of the third-down play, dazzled Dallas with his willful play-calling and threw two touchdown passes last night, leading the Minnesota Vikings to a 21-10 NFL Football League victory over the Cowboys.

The Vikings, struggling to retain their National Football Conference Central Division title, raised their record to 5-4. The loss knocked Dallas out of a first-place tie with Washington in the NFC East. The Cowboys now are 6-3.

Jittery Dallas committed two blunders in the first period and Tarkenton made the Cowboys pay with two touchdown drives.

Tarkenton hit Chuck Foreman with a 4-yard touchdown pass after Larry Brinson had fumbled away the opening kickoff. And he whipped the Vikings on a 37-yard scoring drive after Tony Dorsett had lost the ball on the next series.

Rickey Young scored on a 4-yard run after Dallas' second turnover

and the Vikings led 14-0 midway through the first period.

The Cowboys' intricate offense finally got into gear in the second quarter with a long drive to the Vikings' 8-yard line, where a third-down Roger Staubach pass was underthrown. Rafael Septien drilled a 25-yard field goal, making the score 14-3.

Tarkenton's 12-yard touchdown pass to Sammy White with 39 seconds left in the second period gave the Vikings a comfortable 21-3 lead at halftime.

Tarkenton came out throwing again in the second half but the embarrassed Dallas defense sufficed and Staubach took control for a 63-yard scoring drive in eight plays.

Tony Hill ran 29 yards with a punt return and snared an 18-yard pass from Staubach to put the Cowboys on the Vikings' 1. Robert Newhouse barged across for the score at 5:03 of the third period and it appeared that Dallas was poised for a comeback.



Associated Press
Bob Tucker, Minnesota tight end (in dark jersey), takes Dallas safety Charlie Waters for a ride deep into Dallas' territory.

Olympic Gold Medalist Wins Men's Gymnastic Crown

STRASBOURG, France, Oct. 27 (AP) — Olympic gold medalist Nikolai Andrianov of the Soviet Union took the gold medal today in the men's individual combined exercises at the world gymnastics championships here with a score of 117.2. Eizo Kameda of Japan won the silver medal with 116.55 and Alexander Diliatin of the Soviet Union was third at 116.375.

The Soviet gymnast, who earlier in the week seemed hopelessly error prone, turned in a stellar performance, climaxed by 9.90 points on the rings and 9.855 on the floor and vault exercises.

His performance settled speculation over his ability versus Japanese former world champion Shigeru Kasamatsu.

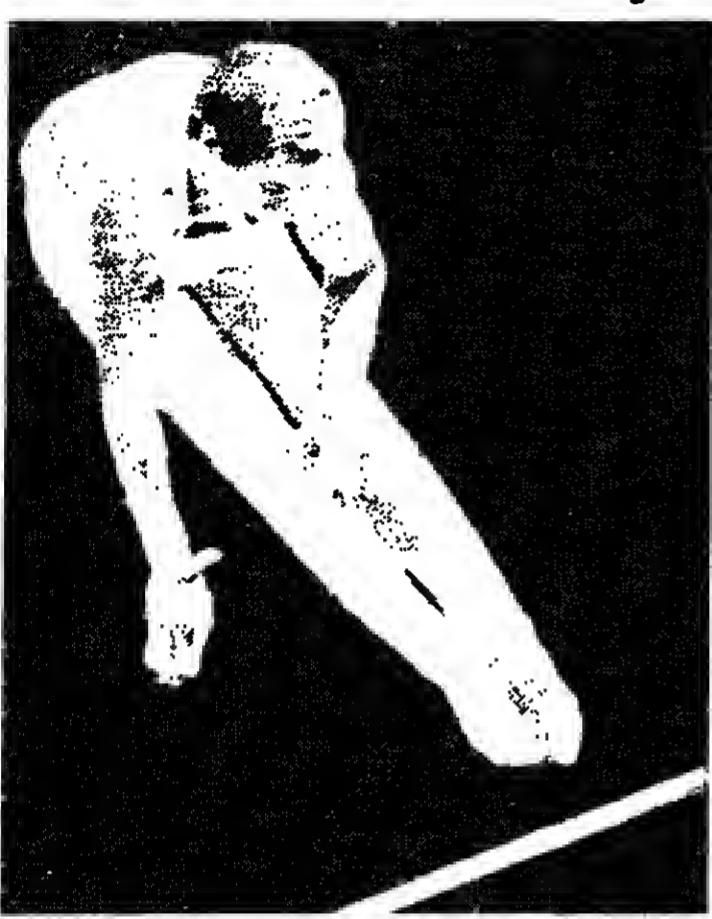
Kasamatsu missed the 1976 Olympics because of an operation, raising speculation that Andrianov's gold medal there was a hollow victory. But the Japanese placed only 7th here.

[Reuters reported that Kasamatsu ruined his chances by falling off in the middle of his exercise on the pommel horse, a discipline that requires great control and strength.]

The other top placers were Eberhard Gienger of West Germany, fourth with 116.20, Hiroji Kajiyama of Japan, fifth with 115.90, and Kurt Thomas of the United States, sixth with 115.725.

Thomas showed his best in the floor and vault exercises, his traditional strong points, but garnered an unexpectedly low 9.55 in the rings.

The other U.S. gymnast to



United Press International
Nikolai Andrianov of the Soviet Union arches over parallel bar during men's individual competition at gymnastics tournament.

finish in the top 10 was Bart Connor, who was ninth with 115.20.

Connor moved with obvious assurance and impressive ease except on the high bar, where

his routine seemed to show some technical faults.

"I was so confident beforehand it was almost scary," Connor said. "Can you believe it? Two Americans in the top 10."

Thomas and Connor together were the driving force in lifting the U.S. squad's team standing from seventh in the world after Montreal to fourth here earlier this week.

Andrianov seemed confused at the award ceremony when some of the crowd of 8,000 whistled and booted. He said at a press conference afterward, "I didn't understand what the crowd was feeling."

Asked how he thought his chances were of retaining his Olympic title in 1980, Andrianov said, "I think the crowd will be a big help in winning in Moscow."

The only other American to get into the finals was Mike Wilson of Garland, Texas, who finished 20th with 113.80. He offered a spotty performance with scores ranging from a 9.80 on the floor to a 9.30 on the high bars, the lowest U.S. score of the night.

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Ex-Convict Is Charged

Police Unearth 13 Bodies Under an Illinois House

KNOVWOOD PARK TOWNSHIP, Ill., Dec. 27 (NYT) — Cook County sheriff's investigators yesterday unearthed eight skeletons from the crawl space under the suburban Chicago home of a contractor, bringing the total found since Friday to 13.

The bodies were under the garage section of the near, three-bedroom, brick-fronted home of John Gacy, 57, who reveled in playing a clown at children's parties.

Gacy, twice married and twice divorced, once served 18 months in a Iowa prison for sodomy with a ten-year-old boy. He is being held without bail on charges that he murdered a 15-year-old youth from suburban Des Plaines earlier this month.

The body of that boy, Robert Piest, still has not been recovered, but investigators say that Gacy confessed, in a rambling statement following the discovery of the first three skeletons Friday, to strangling the youth and throwing his body into the Des Plaines River.

He also is said to have told investigators that he had killed as many



John Gacy

as 32 young men over the last four years after having sexual relations with them. He was quoted as having said he tossed the bodies of at least five others into the river but that most were buried under his house.

"Apparently he was telling the truth," said Sgt. Howard Anderson of the Sheriff's Department, who reported the latest grisly discovery. "He's changed his numbers somewhat — there could be 32, but there might be only 25. We expect to uncover three or four a day and we expect to be there for more than a few days."

"I think, when this whole thing is over, you may be witnessing one of the most horrible crimes of the century," said Dr. Robert Stein, Cook County medical examiner, who was working with investigators in their painstaking search for more shallow graves in the crawl space, which measures about 30 by 40 feet.

Sgt. Anderson said a thorough check of young men who had been reported missing in the Chicago area indicated that "there are sev-

en, eight or nine people from this area who could be under the house."

He said that no positive identification had been made as yet of any of the remains, whose decomposition had been hastened by lime that was spread over them. "What we're uncovering is mostly skeletons," he explained. "It's impossible to make a sight identification."

Survival does not always seem certain as, on New Year's morn, we return to relative consciousness and bend all our depleted energies to the task of persuading the walls to stop revolving. "Oft, 'tis jesting, dancing, drinking/Spins the heavy world around," as A.E. Housman ungrammatically observed, and they do, do.

We may as well resign ourselves to the certainty that on New Year's Day millions of Americans will be suffering from hangover, — and millions of Germans from *Katzenjammer* (cat wailing), Frenchmen from *gueule de bois* (wooden mouth) or *mal aux cheveux* ("My hair hurts!"), and Englishmen feeling chippy or from suffering from hot coppers (something really should be done about the way the English mistreat the American language).

Sincere Ecumenism

All these diverse spirits, whatever tongues they speak, will be united in an instinctive and unsuspectingly sincere ecumenism — the search for relief from a condition of which Robert Benchley said, "There is no cure save death."

There are less drastic defenses against the hangover, of which the most effective is not to drink too much in the first place. This opinion is not unanimous. "Man, being reasonable, must get drunk," asserted Lord Byron, surely a reasonable man if ever there was one.

The Fermilab accelerator produces a beam of positively charged protons which, during Dr. Kotzer's experiment, carried an energy of about 350 billion electron volts. The laboratory uses this beam for its own experiments, and the "used" particles then pass outside the facility where they are blocked by the hill from irradiating West Chicago.

But the protons hitting the backstop hill produce secondary showers of neutrinos and mu mesons which keep on going without causing harm to human beings. It is this secondary beam of "particule garbage" that Dr. Kotzer put to use.

Dr. Kotzer plans to return to the experiment after the holidays.

"We were terribly lucky," he said, "that our equipment survived the minus-34-degree-Fahrenheit temperature we encountered driving across Montana. We're even luckier that this experiment has succeeded so well."

"What we've done here at Batavia," he said, "was to set up three 550-gallon oil drums filled

with water, arranged in a line that coincides with the particle beam emerging from the Fermilab accelerator, which is on the other side of a large hill."

"Inside the drums are Cerenkov flash counters," Dr. Kotzer said. "Most of the flashes detected come from cosmic ray particles, which have a much higher energy than the neutrinos coming out of Fermilab's beam."

But by spacing the drums about 17 feet apart in the line of the beam and comparing the time between flashes in the drums with the speed of the neutrinos, we were able to distinguish between the cosmic neutrinos and the Fermilab beam neutrinos."

The Western Washington group therefore devised last week's experiment as a cheap alternative that could at least demonstrate the principle.

Deterring neutrinos poses staggering problems in itself, and the idea that neutrinos could actually be put to use has seemed beyond imagination. Since neutrinos have no charge they cannot be measured electromagnetically, and since they have no mass they are unlikely to register their presence by colliding with matter.

But a tiny proportion of each flock of neutrinos does collide with atomic particles, causing little showers of secondary particles, known as mu mesons. The mu mesons collide with other matter to produce tiny sparks of light called Cerenkov scintillation. By measuring these little flashes, scientists can calculate roughly the number of neutrinos that must have been responsible.

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QATAR — 1978

Development Goals Are Tempered by Caution

Economy

Using Careful Approach For Planning the Future

By John Whelan

DOHA (IHT) — While this nation belongs to the oil-rich states, it is a poor cousin, in real terms, of Kuwait or Abu Dhabi. Its finances therefore require careful management to keep it in economic equilibrium in quest for a national infrastructure.

Faced with manpower shortages in this domain as in others, the government is aware of need to expand its small pool of civil administrators in order to ensure that financial policy is carried out correctly.

In his careful approach to planning Qatar's future, Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani has eschewed moves to try to attract to Qatar service industries springing up in other Gulf capitals. Instead, he opted for capital-intensive industries based initially on oil and gas.

Qatar also had to start from scratch in building up its infrastructure: port improvements, a road network, the \$500 million project for desalination and power generation at Ras Abu Fonta, a cash program in housing, telecommunications and the country's first port.

Public spending in the next few years is earmarked primarily for industrial development in Umm Said, a new industrial city being built south of Doha.

Qatar's diversified expenditure is set to resume as Qatar's planned capability evolves. "We lack a garment of planning, and sometimes there is poor coordination between different public services," a senior official says. In practice, all funding decisions have been changed through Sheikh Khalifa's office.

Qatar's staff more departments can be expected to demand more real diversification in economy.

Wealth Distribution

Finally, in the aftermath of the price increase in 1973, this dependent spending was coupled with measures designed to distribute a share of the new wealth to the resulting construction boom which briefly overtook the government's budget (the country's employer) lasted until about 1977, when Qatar, along with the Gulf states, reacted against the overreaching of its economy with a deliberate slowdown.

No official policy statement has been made about Qatar's reaction for an economic slowdown, which is shrouded in the same silence that makes it so hard to obtain statistics on Qatar's economic trends.

The cooling of the economy and its slower growth, however, is based on several clear developments. Inflation was being projected on a trend to run at more than 40 percent a year. Today local bankers estimate it has been curbed to a manageable 15 percent.

Qatar's inflation threatened to have a disruptive social impact by driving imported goods out of the reach of the less wealthy Qataris. It actually imported a smaller range of goods last year than in 1973, even though the figures for 1973, pushed by inflation, rose to \$1.2 billion.

Qatar also has faced a revenue squeeze. Its public revenue, in constant 1974 dollars, amounted to \$1.2 billion in 1977, down from \$1.5 billion in 1974 immediately following the oil-price rise. The problem has become more serious as a soft oil market has undermined production, which fell off by 15 percent last year. Exports of oil will still represent 99 percent of its gross national product.

Aid Cutback

The symptomatic of this continuing dependence on oil that Qatar, a crude oil exporter, had to back off last year when it tried to impose a premium for its low-sulfur crude oil. The petroleum companies were able to resist the pressure and Qatar was in no position to do so until its demands were rejected.

Another indication of Qatar's



Royal mosque and emir's palace overlook main square in Doha.

Peter Olive

Enough Oil for Decades, Natural Gas for a Century

By Ian Seymour

NICOSIA, Cyprus (IHT) — By world standards, Qatar's oil production is modest: a mere 0.8 percent of world output and 1.5 percent of the total in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

But for a nation of Qatar's small size and population, it represents a comfortable-level of output that should last through the next two decades. Even then, there should be no cause for worry, for Qatar also has vast reserves of natural gas. Although crude oil is cheaper to exploit and more profitable to export, the gas could assure the country's energy needs for a century, covering both local consumption and substantial exports.

At present, Qatar's allowable crude oil production stands at 250,000 barrels per day (bpd) — 250,000 bpd from the various offshore fields (Idd al-Sharg, Mayan Mahzam and Bu Hamra) and 225,000 bpd from the Dukhan field onshore. In addition, Qatar gets a small net production of 5,000 to 10,000 bpd from a minor offshore field known as Bunday whose output it shares on a 50-50 basis with Abu Dhabi.

Conservation

At current prices, oil revenues from this level of production would work out at around \$2.15 billion annually, yielding a per capita income of \$10,750 for each of the country's 200,000 inhabitants. (Actual oil revenues for 1977 were \$1.99 billion on a somewhat reduced production of 444,600 bpd.)

Production under the government-imposed ceiling (the so-called allowable production) of 475,000 bpd is substantially below the installed capacity of the production and export facilities that could probably operate at something like 600,000 to 650,000 bpd. The peak of actual production was reached in 1973, before the existing limitations were introduced, with an average of 570,000 bpd.

This gap between production capacity and the allowable ceiling on actual output is the result of the government's concern over the conservation of its natural resources. Thus, the government has sensibly opted for a production plan emphasizing longevity of reserves rather than maximum current output.

Experts estimate that on existing proved oil reserves of 5.6 billion barrels, the present level of production could be maintained for a little more than 20 years before going into a decline that would reach depletion about 15 years later. This profile could be stretched out through the discovery of new reserves and/or enhanced recovery from the existing reservoirs, but no significant oil discoveries have been made in recent years, and the prospects for exploration are not considered promising.

However, some exploratory drilling in Qatar's offshore areas is being undertaken by the marine divisions of the state oil corporation and the West German company Wintershall.

In the mid-1970s when new arrangements were being negotiated between host governments in OPEC and the international oil companies, Qatar had the choice of opting for a 100-percent state takeover of oil operations (as, in their various ways, Iraq, Iran, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia), or leaving the companies with a minority equity participation in the producing ventures (like Abu Dhabi and Libya). Qatar opted for a 100-percent takeover on the basis of negotiated settlements with the former operating companies.

Agreements to this effect — including provisions for compensation, continued supply of management and technical services by the companies and new oil-marketing arrangements — were signed in September 1976, with the onshore operator, Qatar Petroleum Co. (QPC, a cocktail of British Petroleum, Royal Dutch/Shell, France's CFP, Total and Elf and Mobil Oil of the United States), and in February 1977, with Shell for the offshore producing venture.

Providing Services

The entire oil and gas industry in Qatar is thus controlled by the government via the state-owned Qatar General Petroleum Corp. (QGPC) and its subsidiary the Qatar Petroleum Producing Authority (QPPA), which has divisions for onshore (QPC) and offshore (ex-Shell) operations.

However, the former concessionaires are continuing to provide wide-ranging managerial, technical and operational services, for which

the companies are paid a basic fee for services connected with oil and gas exploration and appraisal as well as offshore technology.

As for marketing, about 58 percent of production, or 275,000 bpd, is sold to the former concessionaires under five-year contracts — 130,000 bpd to the QPC group and 145,000 bpd to Shell. The rest is

marketed directly by QGPC to third-party customers including Gulf Oil (25,000 bpd), U.S. Shell (25,000 bpd), Charter Oil (30,000 bpd), Mitsubishi (40,000 bpd), Sumitomo (25,000 bpd), Petrofina (18,500 bpd) and Union Rheinische (13,000 bpd).

Qatar's crudes are fairly high-quality light oils with relatively low

sulfur content by Gulf standards. The onshore Dukhan crude shipped from the Umm Said terminal commands an official price of \$13.19 a barrel and marine crude from Halul Island \$13 a barrel — respectively 49 cents and 30 cents above the Saudi Arabian light "marker" crude at \$12.70 a barrel.

Marketing problems caused some headaches in 1977 and the early part of this year owing to general oversupply. But in the last few months the market has turned around. For one thing, the supply of light crude has been cut back significantly as a result of production limitations imposed in Saudi Arabia; for another, general demand has picked up sharply in the last quarter of this year. And now the market has been even further tightened by the Iranian supply crisis.

Local Needs

As well as marketing internationally, the state corporation has handled the requirements of the local market for many years. A refinery at Umm Said has a rated crude oil distillation capacity of 9,700 bpd, but it is no longer capable of fully covering the local market, which is mainly for lighter products such as gasoline and middle distillates.

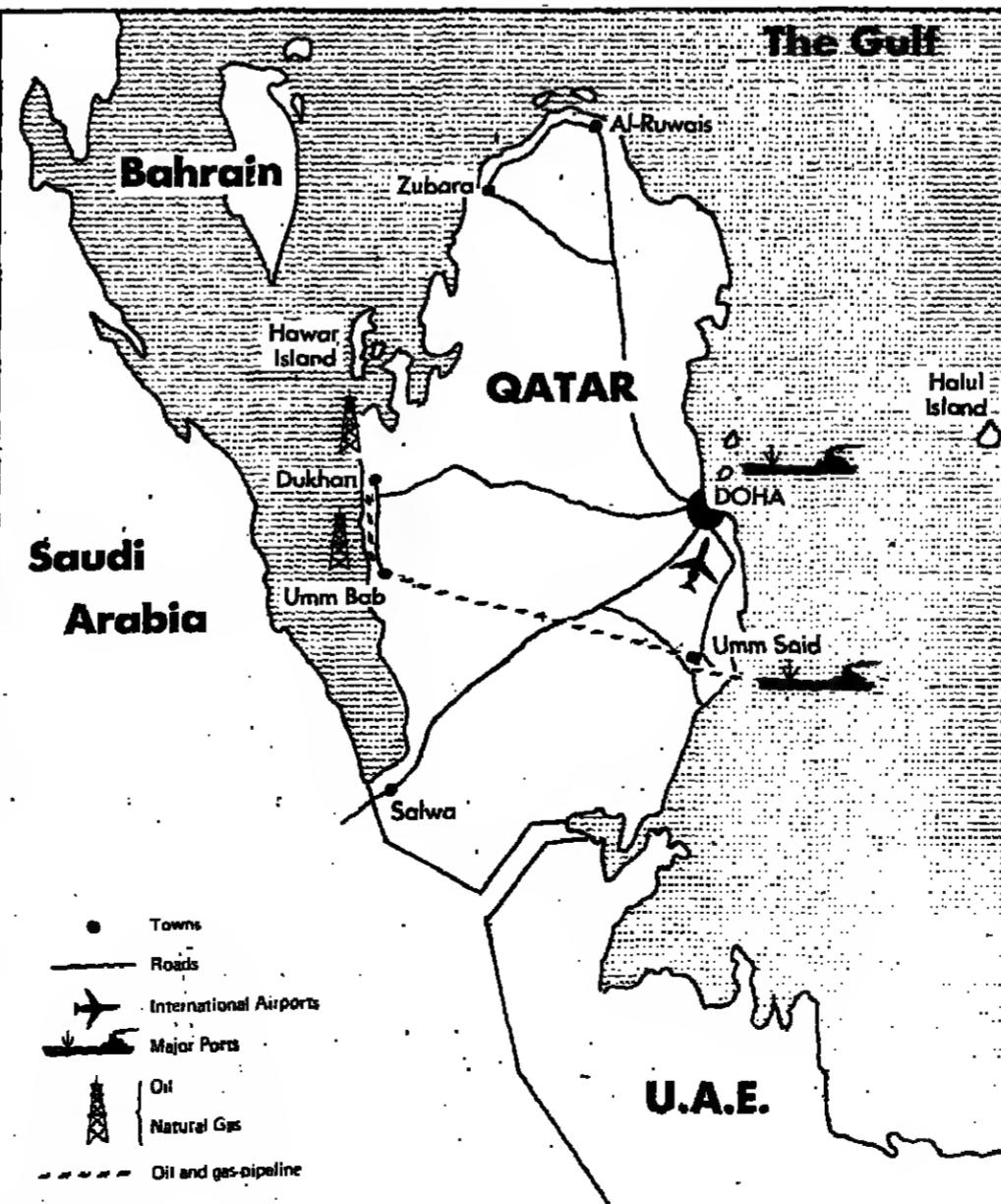
Last year, refinery output at 6,100 bpd was 14 percent below local consumption of refined products at 7,200 bpd. The balance had to be imported. As a result, plans are being drawn up for the construction of a new 50,000-bpd refinery to meet the country's projected needs up to 1990.

Although in the short and medium term, oil will continue to be the mainstay of Qatar's economy, in the longer term the emphasis is likely to switch more to gas as oil output declines. Meanwhile, gas is already being widely used as a fuel and feedstock for domestic industries, as well as for the production of gas liquids for export, and big expansion plans lie ahead.

At present, gas projects are directed mainly towards utilizing associated gas — gas produced in association with crude oil that has to be flared off if no use can be found for it. Such gas is subject to depletion with the crude oil.

In the long term, the future of Qatar's gas rests with an enormous offshore reserve of nonassociated

(Continued on Page 2)



Catching Up Main Task For Nation

By Joseph Fletcher

DOHA (IHT) — Viewed from the air, Qatar has the general appearance of a pancake — flat and tan with brown splotches. The bleak landscape offers no oases for farming, no natural harbors for trading.

Its harsh environment is the simplest explanation of why Qatar, the smallest independent Gulf state, has experienced the slowest development of all the oil-rich Gulf states. Before the discovery of hydrocarbons beneath its sand and sea, Qatar supported only a small, poor population that had scant contact with the outside world.

This peninsula jutting 100 miles from Arabia into the Gulf remains the region's smallest, least-known state. Qatar became independent in 1971 at the breakup of Britain's protectorate in the Gulf and began modernizing in earnest in late 1972 when the present ruler, Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani, took power in place of his less forward-looking cousin.

The price of a late start is that Qatar crossed the threshold into being independently wealthy with less infrastructure than its neighbors. The nation has a critical lack of trained manpower, and this remains a bottleneck for development.

Qatar can afford a comparatively slow start, however, because of its gas reserves, which are expected to last a century and which offer the prospect of sustained growth for Qatar long after the region's oil is depleted.

At present, modernization is the overriding political issue for Qatar's leadership: How to stimulate it, how to control it to prevent any disruptive results.

Major Assets

Among the Gulf states, Qatar enjoys several major assets: A high per capita income; expectations of a durable energy export; natural, defensible borders; and a political elite dominated by a single ruling tribe, the Al-Thani.

On the other hand, acute problems confront the nation today: A tiny population base (some estimates put the number of native-born Qataris below 50,000), few skilled people and no known natural resources except for hydrocarbons.

Qatar's ruler, making a virtue of necessity, has described his country's slow pace of change, due largely to the manpower shortage, as prudent development based on careful decisionmaking.

This cautious approach has enabled Qatar to avoid some pitfalls — for instance, the urban sprawl and poor quality construction in some neighboring emirates' boom towns. It has encouraged Qatar to experiment with some innovative planning — for instance, a management team is at work attempting to overhaul the archaic administrative structures and devise a decision-making process adapted to Qatar's special circumstances.

Besides the cautious temperament of its hard-working Sheikh Khalifa, Qatar's conservative approach is dictated by the unavoidably slow pace of developing human resources to cope with change. The first wave of educated Qataris is only returning home now to take up responsible jobs in its modern sectors.

In foreign policy, too, Qatar's options are determined by the same constraints — security and simplicity.

Saudi Arabia

In practice, Qatar is generally oriented towards Saudi Arabia, its giant neighbor. The exception proving this rule occurred when Qatar briefly sided against Saudi Arabia in 1977 during the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries short-lived two-tier price system: Qatar's solidarity with the OPEC majority on that occasion was largely due to protocol because Qatar was the host country for the OPEC meeting. Qatar's real "little brother" relationship with Saudi Arabia was shown by the fact that Qatar brought in Saudi troops to handle the extra security duties.

Normally, Qatar's alignment with Saudi Arabia is unshakable. (Continued on Page 2)



Catching Up After Delayed Start Is the Main Political Issue

(Continued from Page 1)
Besides their normal community of interests, Qatar is now completely surrounded by Saudi Arabia due to recent border adjustments that eliminated the old frontier between Qatar and the United Arab Emirates and left a Saudi corridor between the two.

Qatar feels comfortable with a concept of Gulf security based on the primacy of Saudi Arabia as the leader of an unofficial Arab bloc of states on the Gulf's western shore. There is close (although unpublicized) coordination on internal security, the main perceived threat.

In the military field, Qatar's own small armed forces, which contain few Qataris as yet, are awaiting delivery of U.S.-made Hawk missiles and French-made Mirage F-1 fighters. Qatar participates with Saudi Arabia in the Arab Organization for Industrialization. Like other small Gulf states, its defenses are aimed at maintaining internal order. For defense against an outside aggressor, it depends ultimately on the larger international powers like Saudi Arabia and, in the final analysis, the United States, to maintain regional stability.

Dispute

In Gulf diplomacy, Qatar has only one major preoccupation: the sputtering dispute with Bahrain over the uninhabited Hawar Islands. While none too close with its other neighbor, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar has had better relations with the Emirates since the death of the former Qatari leader, who had gone into exile in Dubai.

In general, Sheikh Khalifa maintains a steady commitment to Gulf cooperation. Gulf Air is actively promoted by Qatar, and the ruler has repeatedly proposed a Gulf monetary union and other forms of close economic integration.

Qatar is all the more at home in the Saudi orbit because the nation is the only other state whose citizens are predominantly Wahhabi Moslems. The strict Wahhabi practices are applied less rigorously in Qatar, but the conservative Islamic interpretation remains the Qataris' main value system and helps cement Qatar's allegiance to Saudi views.

Qatari ties to Saudi Arabia also date from the origins of the ruling Al-Thani family, which migrated to Qatar in the 18th century from Saudi Arabia. Today, the Al-Thani family numbers an estimated

20,000 people — including several hundred men entitled to the rank of sheikh. This clan dominates Qatar by its status and also by its sheer size.

Key Posts

Saudi support for the Al-Thani family has been a factor of stability. And Saudi views have been influential in resolving internal crises in the Al-Thani family. For instance, the family decided in 1972 to remove the former ruler because of accusations of profligacy and give the throne to Sheikh Khalifa.

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Tail Gas

After extraction of the NGL and butane, collectively known as LPG — liquid petroleum gas plus natural gasoline), the dry "tail" gas (mainly ethane and methane) is pumped for use as fuel and feedstock in the Umm Said fertilizer plant and as fuel for the Doha power station and Umm Bab cement plant. Prior to the blast, production of associated gas from Dukhan averaged 245 million cfd, of which 60 percent was utilized and the rest flared.

The destruction of the NGL-1 facilities halted gas liquid exports, but gas deliveries for industrial purposes have continued normally. Meanwhile, a contract has been awarded to Japan Gasoline Co. to

The . . . looming challenge is the generation gap between middle-aged Qataris and the younger people who have grown up in the shadow of the oil pumps. "There are five centuries of history between a distinguished religious judge and his son who has a Ph.D.," a Western diplomat pointed out.

The Armed Forces

Succession Question

The succession question in Qatar — potentially a dangerous issue because it is the only problem ever likely to split the ruling family — was settled for a new generation last year when Sheikh Khalifa's eldest son, Sheikh Hamad al-Thani,

the armed forces' commander-in-chief, was named crown prince.

Like other Gulf ruling families, the Al-Thanis hold most key posts in the government and also maintain a network of local authority throughout the country.

Every adult male in the Al-Thani family receives regular cash stipends amounting to \$10,000 monthly, in some cases. Despite their reputation for wild behavior in Europe in past generations, the Al-Thanis have become much more

responsible about their use of Qatar's power and resources.

The ruler is known to feel that the next generation of Al-Thanis should rely less on stipends and, instead, be forced to use their talents — just like younger sons in

aristocratic families in Britain in the past.

Sheikh Khalifa makes a conscious effort to marry the traditional and the modern. Twice a week, he is accessible to any Qatari at his early-morning *majlis*, a kind of informal court where he receives petitions.

Arriving from villages or from

offices elsewhere in the palace, the slender men in their brown robes file into the long carpeted hall with 200 armchairs along the walls.

Traditional retainers serve bitter bedouin coffee and waft refreshing oil pollution has suddenly appeared offshore.

Reflecting his aim of taking a direct role in affairs, Sheikh Khalifa tends to serve as a personal planning bureau for Qatar. Everything — including checks worth more than \$25,000 — has to be funnelled through his office.

A degree of delegation is the next hurdle in the modernization process that he has nurtured so far.

A similar *majlis* is open to Al-Thani relatives.

The *majlis* is an institution enabling the ruler to keep in touch with developments in Qatar. In addition, Sheikh Khalifa constantly pops up unannounced to inspect construction sites or find out why

oil pollution has suddenly appeared offshore.

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The other looming challenge is the generation gap between middle-aged Qataris and the younger people who have grown up in the shadow of the oil pumps. "There are five centuries of history between a distinguished religious judge and his son who has a Ph.D.," a Western diplomat pointed out.

This accelerated pace for change, especially combined with the notion that money can be acquired without any need to work for it, liable to be a growing problem, especially after the top jobs are filled and only less prestigious jobs are open to returning graduates.

Qatar has been anxious to put itself more firmly on the map since independence, and this thirst for international recognition even induced the Qatar government to subsidize the costs of foreign embassies in Doha in the early days of nationhood. At the time, any lack of foreign recognition was seen as additional support for the independence and security of the fledgling country and new regime.

Already, quest for recognition is evolving into a quiet pride in Qatar's own identity, and some planners hope this growing national motivation will help the country to bridge the generation gap and smoothly surmount the next phase of growth.

Oil Enough for Decades, Natural Gas for a Century

(Continued from Page 1)
gas that can be left until needed. There are other substantial reserves of nonassociated gas in the Khuff formation under the oil-producing formations in the Dukhan onshore field. These are already being developed for industrial purposes.

Qatar's plans for its gas received a severe jolt in April, 1977, when an explosion and fire emanating from a pressurized propane tank destroyed key installations — notably the entire tank farm and fractionation plant — in the country's first natural gas liquid (NGL) project, called NGL-1, at the port of Umm Said. Completed in 1973, the system was designed to use 400 million cubic feet daily (md) of gas (250 million cfd associated and the rest nonassociated) from the Dukhan oilfield.

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rebuild the NGL-1 installations. The project should be completed by 1981 and will have a daily capacity of 1,200 tons of propane, 750 tons of butane and 450 tons of natural gasoline.

Pipeline Network

At the same time, a \$450 million project — known as NGL-2 — is under way to extract and export

NGL from gas produced from the offshore oilfields. This is now scheduled for completion in the second half of 1979. Under contracts totaling \$350 million, Japan's Mitsubishi Heavy Industries is the prime contractor for the gas gathering and compression installations at the fields, while Sarep of Italy is building a \$23 million pipeline to convey the liquids to Umm Said.

Mitsubishi and Chiyoda of Japan are constructing a \$70 million fractionation plant at Umm Said that will have a daily capacity of 1,100 tons of propane and 900 tons each of butane and natural gasoline. The facilities are designed to handle up to 360 million cfd of gas from the offshore oilfields — around 200 million cfd of associ-

ed gas and the rest, if necessary, from nonassociated formations.

Another major gas project now nearing completion involves laying a new pipeline network with a capacity to deliver 600 million cfd of nonassociated gas from the Permian Knuff formation underlying the Dukhan oilfield to industries in the Umm Said area — notably the \$300

million electric-power generation and desalination complex at Ras Abu Fontas and the \$280 million iron and steel plant that was completed earlier this year.

Finally, there is Qatar's as yet unplayed trump card in the energy field: a huge offshore gas reservoir (also located in the Permian Knuff formation) north of the Qatar Peninsula, which is known simply as the Northwest Dome. Discovered by Shell in 1971, this is one of the world's largest gasfields. Reserves are estimated by Qatar authorities at about 80-to-100 trillion cubic feet. In calorific value, this represents the equivalent of 15-to-18 billion barrels of oil — roughly three times Qatar's existing proved reserves of oil.

QGPC and Shell have been engaged in preliminary studies of a \$3 billion project to produce and export some 1.2 billion cfd of liquefied natural gas (known as LNG). This involves a costly cryogenic process to liquefy the methane and ethane components of the gas as well as the NGL.

As banking practices catch on, the old habits of hoarding cash are slowly dying out. But the most popular banknote is still the highest, the U.S. figure of \$120 million is higher — and probably the top — if it includes other items trans-shipped via other Gulf states.

This is one of the few Gulf states that taxes bank profits. Once bank profits top \$1.2 million, the government takes up to 50 percent.

The Qatar Monetary Agency, perhaps the least developed of the central banking authorities in the Gulf, started operating a clearing house this year. Previously, banks had to send messengers to clear checks.

Controls on spending and accounting procedures have been improved. Public bidding has been

Careful Approach in Economic Planning

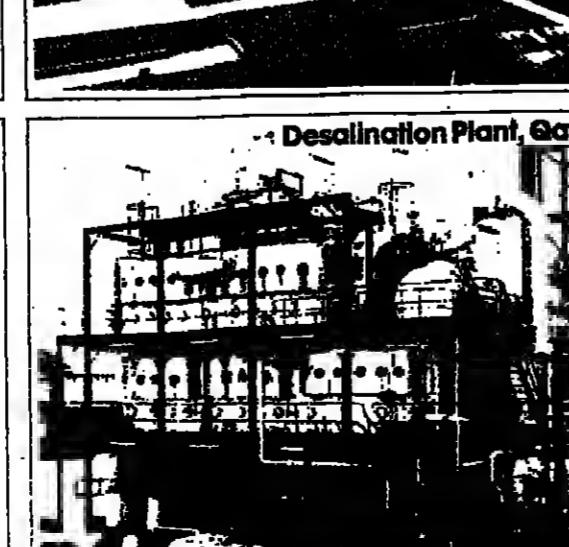
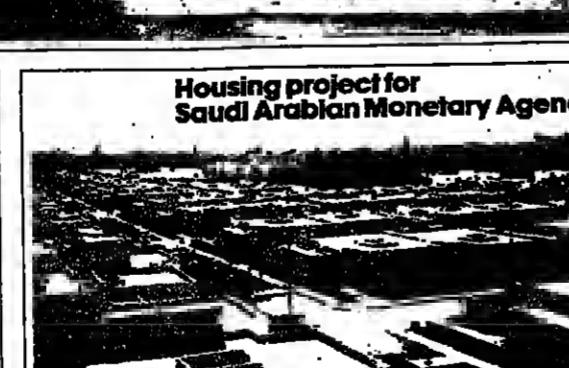
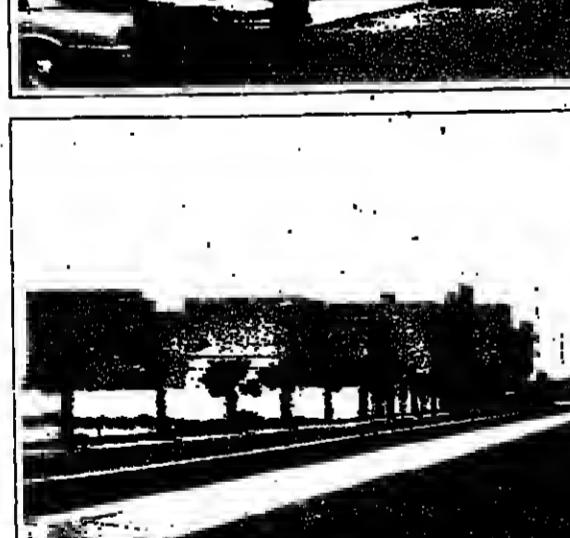
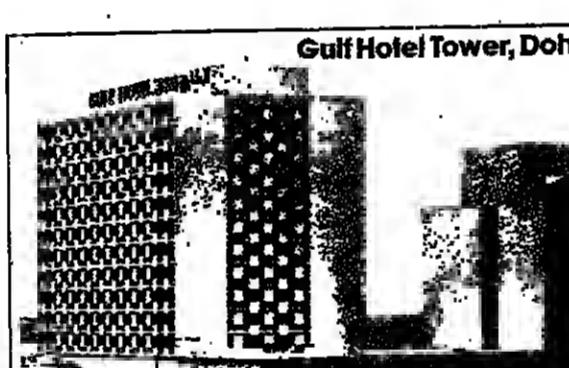
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automobiles to fashions — has made shopping "the main cultural activity" in Doha, a diplomat said.

The import field is dominated by large trading families. Among the leaders are members of the ruling Al-Thani family itself. The shopping center, for instance, is the brainchild of an Al-Thani family member, who intends it to be the core of a recreational center in Doha, the first of similar projects in other population centers in Qatar.

Other prominent trading families include the Manai family, distributors for General Motors, who are building a big maintenance garage to provide after-sales service, and the Darwishi family, who dominate the business community here a generation ago and now are making a comeback.

In the service sector, Qatar is just beginning to develop — a slow start dictated largely by the lack of personnel. Qatar's banking system is still relatively simple. Its 12 banks are few compared with Oman's 20,

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Leaders in Qatar

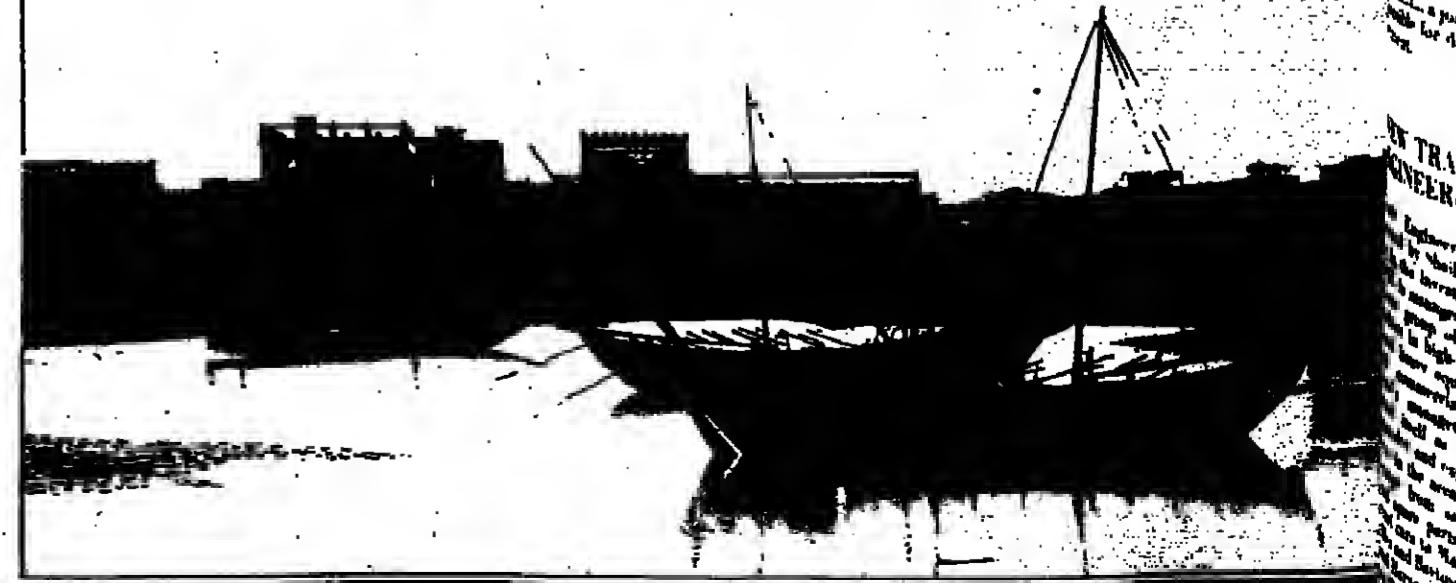
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Agriculture: Blooming Desert Will Feed the Nation

DOHA (IHT) — The visitor to Doha might easily forget he stands in the midst of one of the world's most barren deserts. Yet these acres of trees and greenhouses are more than a showcase: Agriculture, introduced in Qatar only 20 years ago, has become serious business.

The government's declared aspiration is nothing less than self-sufficiency in foodstuffs. The new generation of Qataris will never again be satisfied with the once-staple diet of fish, dates, camel and sheep meat and unleavened bread. Influenced by the habits of the foreigners among them and introduced to variety through new affluence and travel, people in Qatar consume about 185 kilograms per head each year of fresh vegetables, according to a recent Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) report — more than the inhabitants of Lebanon and Jordan.

The cost of living is another good reason for concentrating on local production: The government realizes that inflation at the local souks is a politically sensitive issue.

Farming in Arabia, however, is generally considered a less-than-repectable occupation. Most of the 1,600 workers on the country's 400 small farms (average size, three hectares) are from Iran or Baluchistan, Pakistan, working for Qatari landowners.

Seen from the air, the green lines of trees lining the country's



Gardener tends melon plants on experimental farm.

demand. Chickens are still often sold live, a fact that illustrates the local preference, fed by religious tradition, for freshly slaughtered meat.

No matter how intent they are on feeding themselves, the agriculturalists of Qatar labor under the tremendous constraint of scarce water.

For farming, the country is di-

vided into three zones: the north, which is muddy, silted and dependent on a reservoir of underground water with varying mineral content; the midlands, which are also low-lying but with lighter, sandy soil and a dependence on well water; and the south, mostly sand where wells are brackish. In the entire land, there is not one river. Rainfall is seldom over 30 millimeters a year and the underground freshwater sources are being exploited too fast. Since agriculture came to Qatar, more sweet water is being tapped than is seeping back into underground reservoirs.

An FAO report published this year discouraged the Qataris' bold intention to inject distilled seawater to augment underground sources. Not only does this idea still pose some technical uncertainties, said the FAO, but it would require the government to subsidize agriculture indirectly to the tune of \$5 to 100 million riyals per year — a sum that means producing basic food crops at five to six times their world mar-

ket price. This "horizontal" expansion would also mean importing even more foreign laborers, a situation the government does not want.

Instead, the FAO recommended

"vertical" expansion, including in-

creasing the yield on existing plots by introducing modern water-saving techniques and capital-intensive, controlled-environment pro-

duction units.

According to the report, these

might raise the output of certain

vegetable crops by a factor of 20 to 30 over that presently obtained from traditional methods.

Is there a chance that this sandy

and stony peninsula might some-

day be the market garden of the

Gulf?

"The question is still economi-

cs," said one UN adviser. "I re-

member an exhibition where I ate a

big, delicious strawberry grown

right here. I thought, 'We can grow

anything in Qatar.' Then I thought

further and realized that that single

strawberry cost about four riyals."

Yet Qataris who would see their

desert bloom have put their faith in

science.

"We have received budget

approval for a remote-satellite

sensing project to determine where

fresh water sources are — both on

land and offshore," said a

government official in the palace of

the emir. "If we have the

technology to get oil, surely we can

get water, too."

— M.J. McC.

Construction Suffers From General Slowdown in Gulf

UMM SAID (IHT) — Last year, Qatar had one of the highest per capita spending figures for construction in the Gulf, generating \$461 million worth of work for the local and international construction industry. It imported \$14.6 million in cement, \$21 million in steel bars and \$63 million in new and used construction equipment.

The results are considerable, particularly when one takes into account the poor soil, scarce water and manpower and complete lack of agriculture before the 1950s. Today, Qatar virtually self-sufficient in fruits and vegetables from January to May and even exports small surpluses during these months. The market in downtown Doha is filled with firm, rich-colored, locally grown tomatoes, cucumbers, eggplant, onions and squash. The date is still a favorite fruit crop, and local melons are es-

pecially sweet and plentiful. Citrus, pomegranate, figs, guava and grapes are also grown.

Besides fruits and vegetables, the government is experimenting with wheat and barley. Last year, it distributed free nearly 70,000 tree seedlings, ranging from eucalyptus to jujubes.

Seen from the air, the green lines

of trees lining the country's

main highways look like frail

bulwarks against the massive

desert. Yet the forestation project,

fed by the simple but efficient drip

irrigation method, appears to be off

to a successful start and is support-

ed at the highest political levels. In

Qatar, trees are not simply a new

luxury: Forestation is seen as a step

toward sand stabilization and

toward a more benign climate by

the taming of fierce desert winds.

While there is not yet an agro-

industrial sector in Qatar, the gov-

ernment itself has embarked on

several projects including import-

ing of cattle for beef and dairy

products, sheep-raising in the

south, an unsuitable area for agri-

culture, and a successful egg

enterprise that is filling most

of the growing domestic

Another has been royal direc-

tives to banks, banning the financ-

ing of real-estate loans, which had

the effect of stopping a wave of

speculative building.

Every indication suggests that

the government has been motivated

in cutting back the public building

program in 1978 by a belief that

many bids submitted to the govern-

ment have been overpriced.

Some specialists here claim that

building costs have dropped from

\$850 a square meter in mid-1977 to

\$700 a square meter.

Factors that have contributed to

the drop include the easing of port

congestion, the general decline in

competition for skills and raw ma-

terials as other Gulf states reach a

construction plateau and the devel-

opment of contracting infrastruc-

ture inside Qatar.

A test case could well be the

\$170 million project for a Doha

Sheraton hotel and conference cen-

ter. Dominating the entrance to

Doha bay, the steel framework for

the 16-story Gulf skyscraper — of-

ten described as the ruler's "pet

project — has been standing on

the sandy point for months. Con-

struction was halted after a quarrel

over revised cost estimates. New

bids have been sought for comple-

tion of the complex, the keystone

of the West Bay development area.

Cheaper Labor

The architects, William L. Pereira Associates of the United States, believe labor will be cheaper now than when the job was tendered originally. Changes in the costs of building materials is another matter, they said.

A special problem of construc-

tion in the heat of more than 50

degrees centigrade is obtaining

enough cooling water for making

cement. A solution that does not

use expensive chilling equipment

was worked out at one site in the

Umm Said industrial zone by a

Qatari contractor, Chuiko, using a

pyramidal-shaped cooling device

based on the principle of a frank-

lin burner.

"One thing that's changing

around here," says the site man-

ager, "is that the standards set by

local contractors are very good.

The quality is often better than in

Europe now because we have sharp

supervision, and people are pleased

to learn. They might not know too

much at the beginning, but they are

hard workers, even in summer

when conditions are nearly impos-

sible."

— J.W.

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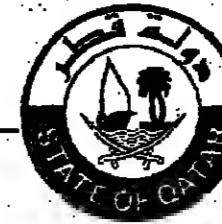
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Social Services Have Key Role in Building a Modern State

DOHA (IHT) — The key to Qatar's plans to build a modern economic state is a vast program of social services to promote stability and a smooth transition into its future.

Less than three decades ago, Qatar was an impoverished sheikhdom of 35,000 souls. Many had been pushed by hard times to look for jobs elsewhere. But in the past few years, oil wealth and enlightened government policy have changed its picture.

Today there is a job in the government bureaucracy for every Qatari who wants one. There is no unemployment in this nation of 100,000. In addition every Qatari can expect decent housing, free education and free medical care, and the nation's young people can look forward to being rich adults.

Education is an excellent example of the country's dramatic leap in social services. In the 1950s, there were only two schools in the entire country; by 1982, Doha aims to have every primary school child in newly built classrooms (today's enrollment is 23,527), with two-thirds of all pupils attending secondary schools.

Almost half the young pupils are girls. Even though girls and boys attend strictly segregated schools, education for girls is seen as a noteworthy stride in a region where a girl who has memorized the Koran is still sometimes thought to be sufficiently educated.

"The government is for it," says a secondary teacher in Doha, "but some families are dragging their feet."

The country has set up adult education centers run by the government. In addition, there are two regional projects within the United Nations Development Program: a vocational center for artisans and technical students and a Civil Aviation College to train air traffic controllers and other airport operators and maintenance personnel.

The University

But the pride of the system is the University of Qatar, whose separate men's and women's campuses are now under completion just outside Doha.

At one time, Qatar's teachers college envisioned itself as a campus of a greater federated Gulf University. That idea has fallen through. The college has been upgraded and expanded until it now offers university curricula, including schools of education, science, humanities and Islamic studies.

Ninety percent of the 1,900 students are Qataris (the other 10 percent are mostly Palestinian). Women account for more than half the student body — higher education for women was given a boost when Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani sent his two daughters to the school. The faculty for the most part is foreign, but there are some distinguished Qatari exceptions, including the nation's first two Ph.D.s, a sociologist and a physicist, both women.

The rector, Ibrahim Kazem, a U.S.-trained Egyptian, stresses the fledgling institution's aspirations to international standards: "It wouldn't hurt us for five years to give away no master's degrees in education," he says. "But it would hurt us to become known as a diploma mill for Qataris."

Mr. Kazem is one of a growing number in the conservative Gulf areas calling for a slowdown in sending native sons abroad to study.

"With a foreign degree a young man can become a stranger in his own land," says Mr. Kazem. "It makes it more difficult to function and keeps him from feeling at home in the old system."

Yet it is unlikely that the policy will soon change. Qatar wants to develop its own class of managers and technocrats as quickly as possible, and even the best intentions will not enable local facilities to meet that need at home for years to come.

The aim of the national health program, however, is specifically to put an end to sending Qataris abroad for treatment. Thousands of men and women flock to clinics in London each year, and the gov-

ernment picks up their QR 150 million lab for treatment, travel and upkeep.

Money, of course, is not the question.

The 660-bed Sheikh Hamad hospital under construction in Doha will be one of the most costly medical units in the Middle East: the cost is estimated at QR 100 million for construction and QR 250 million for equipment, including computerized diagnoses, a system of helicopter ambulances ("actually

cheaper than building hospitals in some remote areas," a planner explains) and a management and medical staff recruited mainly from the United States.

It is important, a government official says, for the new hospital to be "not a showcase, but something Qataris eventually will take over — expensive, but not filled with fancy equipment that will be used rarely."

The down-to-earth attitude is echoed in the plans for primary

health care, a much-needed program that now appears to be getting under way. The new blueprint calls for 10 health centers dotted throughout the country, each responsible for the care and records of about 15,000 Qatari and non-Qatari residents.

"One concept we have to establish is that the centers are not only to be visited when something hurts," says a U.S. doctor with extensive Middle East experience who is working with the Qataris.

"For our well-baby clinic, for instance, we have to get to the women who say, 'My baby is happy and eating, so why should I take him in for a checkup?'

While basic health care is free for residents whether they are Qatari or not, the government's housing program is restricted to its own people. Those who are unable to work, the old, or needy citizens are given government-built homes free, with no strings attached.

Government employees need pay back only part of the cost of public housing. Even senior staff and the wealthy are given land and a loan, 25 percent of which is written off immediately.

Some villages and quarters have been abandoned as the government has relocated its population to newly created centers like Khalifa Town, near Doha, and Madinat Shamal, on the northern tip of the peninsula. A community of govern-

ment housing is already being occupied near the growing industrial complex of Umm Said; where the population is expected to reach 18,000 by 1980.

The more that social services and other benefits of the nation's wealth come to the Qataris, however, the more underprivileged appear the four out of five residents who are immigrants and who have almost no chance of becoming citizens no matter how long they live here.

Nevertheless, rents for expatriates are high, immigrant labor cannot unionize, and education for non-Qatari children, even those born here, is private and often beyond the means of their parents.

While welfare expands to care for Qataris from cradle to grave, the gap is widening between the country's citizen elite and its working population majority. For the moment the situation is not explosive, but it remains unresolved. — M.J. McC.

The Condition of Women Remains Slowest to Change

DOHA (IHT) — Although life has been made easier by oil money, and the women of Qatar have now been given the chance for education, travel and better health, they have not hitched up their abayas and set about turning their old world upside down. Family stability, they say, is more important than upsetting the apple cart; and domestic harmony in the extended family requires that the condition of women be the slowest changing fact of life.

Few young women can be talked into putting on the face mask anymore (although this is still widely seen), and their mothers would feel naked in public without it; but most still have the abaya, even if it is only worn draped loosely over the shoulders. All follow the strict dress code that demands high necklines, long sleeves and skirts worn far below the knee, even in the scorching Qatari summer.

These masks and cloaks, however, do not tell the whole story.

Young girls avidly seek education, although the traditional structure against coming into contact with males outside the family limits job opportunities. Last year a government-appointed commission made up of representatives of various industries recommended women's employment be encouraged to mitigate an expected shortage of labor during the next five years. Yet this is not likely. Only about 2 percent of the present labor force is female, and conservative families will not allow that proportion to rise significantly.

Those women who do work, like Samia (not her real name), a high school English teacher, are guided (and sometimes thwarted) by a complex web of ties and understandings that are violated only at the expense of being cast out of the family, a price few are willing to pay.

A Thick Wall

The school where Samia works is surrounded by a thick wall, and a guard stands at the gate to stop any unfamiliar cars. Inside the compound, waiting drivers and brothers must park and sit a few hundred feet from where the high school girls and their teachers pass on their way to and from classes.

In an administrator's office that also serves as a teachers' lounge, about a dozen women chat or compare notes. Their long, sometimes frilly dresses, heavy jewelry and wrapped hair are jarring to a Westerner's image of how schoolteachers look on the job.

Samia enters more with the air of schoolgirl than professor; slight, cheery, an abaya flung over her shoulders like an afterthought. Only 24, she has been teaching here for three years. As she talks about herself, she seems much older and more earnest.

"I am from Al Wakrah, a town south of here where the people are very independent," she says. "My aunt was a school superintendent, so I wanted to be a teacher too."

She looks around a bit, then reconsiders: "Well, to be truthful, I just wanted to study English and to read, maybe to become an editor or a translator, but how can a girl work here if she is not a teacher? To say I would teach was the only way my family would allow me to go to the college (at Doha)."

In fact, some Qatari women are in medicine, the other field besides teaching specifically mentioned in the Koran as a proper sphere of activity for women. Others work in radio and TV.

Few women are allowed to study

Only about 2 percent of the present labor force is female. . .

in the United States or Britain, as so many of the young Qatari men do. For a while some went to Kuwait or Cairo, but now even these Arab capitals are considered too far afield; today, Doha has its own university where local women are in the majority. Other women are sent to Saudi Arabia, which shares with Qatar the strict Wahhabi version of Islam. Samia's spoken English is so poor that an Egyptian teacher must be called to interpret; she attributes her lack of facility to being refused family permission "to study somewhere where people speak English."

Following local practice, Samia married her first cousin.

"Yes, I supposed this is an 'arranged' marriage in a way," she says. "But we have known each other all our lives, and we were very

happy to be married. My father would not have forced me if I was against it. Many of my friends are not married to their cousins — it is a custom which is changing. But in Qatar it is so hard to meet Qatari men! It must be done in secret — which is almost impossible in such a small place — or by chance when families go abroad for medical care, or sometimes the boy might get the girl's number and they will talk for weeks on the phone. The family would be disgraced if they were seen together."

When Samia's cousin returned with his engineering degree from California and they married, he encouraged her to teach and arranged for a live-in maid to be brought from Sri Lanka to care for their new son during class hours.

Affluence and an extended family system provide Qataris the child

care that so many Western working women lack. And unlike Saudi Arabia, it is legal for Qatari working women to drive; yet even this freedom is circumscribed by the family.

"Oh, by law I could have a license, but my husband is afraid for me driving alone," says Samia. "Even if he allowed it, my brothers would not want their sisters to be seen driving a car, and they would argue with him. So it all comes to the same thing, doesn't it?"

Samia has a married sister in her thirties who completed only primary school, and their mother is attending government literacy classes. When Samia speaks of them and of her younger sisters, it becomes apparent that among Qatari women, even seven years can make a generation.

"One of my younger sisters is studying interior decoration," she says. "I think this is a wonderful idea for Qatari girls because even if we are teaching for a few years now, we will all end up as housewives. But the youngest — she is 17 — she wants to work on

A Young Technocrat Returns

DOHA (IHT) — Khaled al-Khater, 30, is the director of engineering at the Ministry of Public Works and oversees the execution of contracts worth more than \$500 million a year on projects ranging from sewers to airports.

He is one of the first wave of Qataris who went abroad for their education and have now returned to become "the first Qataris to hold the top job" in their fields in their own country. Until recently, only a handful of Qataris studied abroad, but this year more than 1,000 Qataris are enrolled in foreign universities, most in the United States. So far, only about 50 Qatari technocrats have returned, but this number is expected to increase rapidly.

As Qataris are only beginning to take hold of the levers of power in their own country, at least the first of these technocrats are assured of top jobs, and their impact on government and the business community is considerable.

Mr. Khater is a handsome man who also serves as a teachers' lounge, about a dozen women chat or compare notes. Their long, sometimes frilly dresses, heavy jewelry and wrapped hair are jarring to a Westerner's image of how schoolteachers look on the job.

Pinpointing Qatar's needs in his field, Mr. Khater speaks with assurance. "The priority project is to finish the program of school building," he says. "The other urgent schemes are a new airport terminal building and the new general hospital."

In his country, Mr. Khater feels, "the quality of life is gradually improving," but he wants more facilities for recreation and even for shopping, to end the need for Qataris to "just lake off for Europe when they need a new suit."

Mr. Khater has upset some business men with allegations about Western companies' overpricing in the Gulf. But he has shown contractors that he is ready to support them in struggles to collect payment — often delayed in this part of the world. Action followed his remarks about the need for stricter standards for building materials: a consultant has been given the job of drafting a set of building regulations expected to come into effect next year. It will be the first com-

prehensive building code in the Gulf.

In 1973, when Mr. Khater returned to Doha with a bachelor-of-science degree in civil engineering from the University of Michigan, the ministry's engineering department had been run by a British expatriate for 20 years. A year ago, Mr. Khater was moved into the top job.

Some Resentment

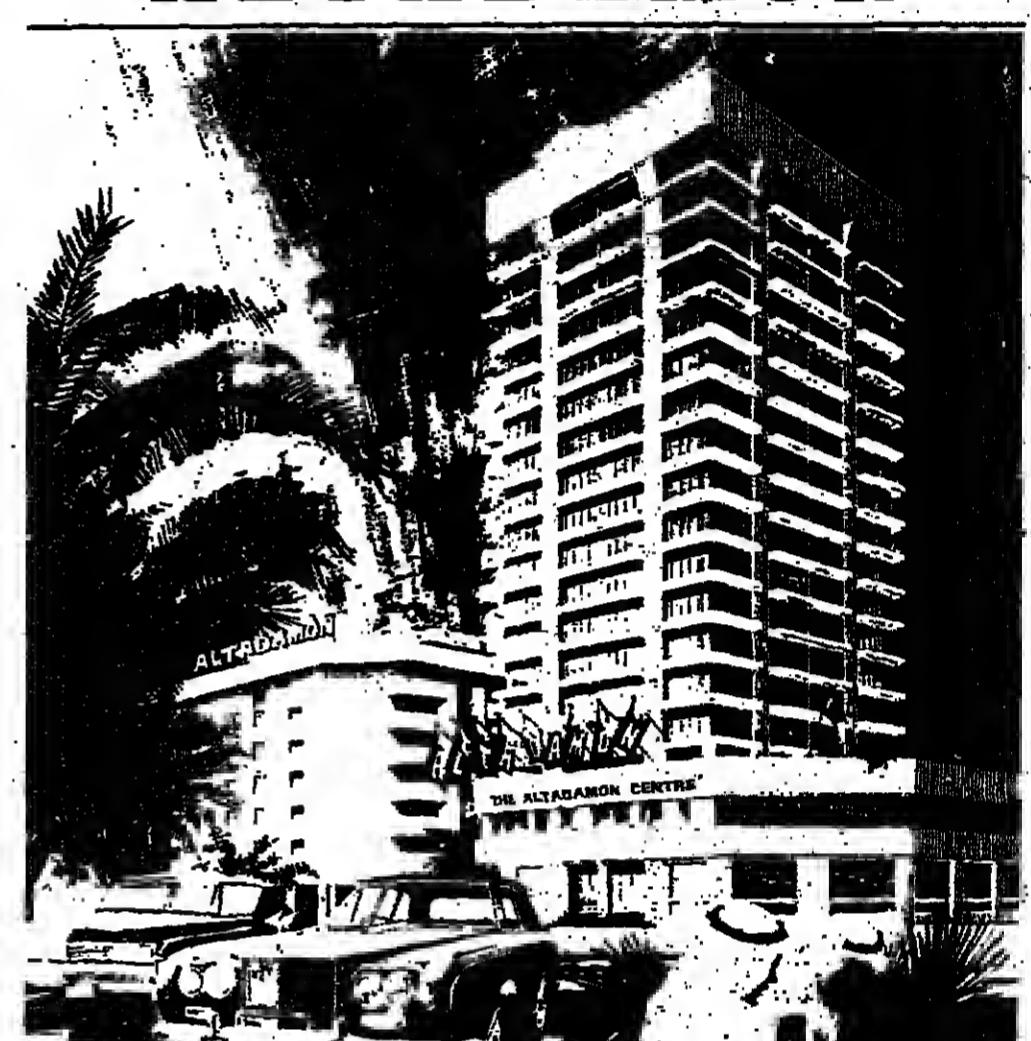
While the ouster of an expatriate in favor of a young Qatari often arouses some resentment and skepticism about the newcomer's ability to get results, the promotion of Mr. Khater ended a damaging period of hickering between the engineering department and the policymakers.

Mr. Khater himself is matter-of-fact about the change, which he treats as an inevitable part of Qatar's need to take over management of national affairs. In his year at the helm, he thinks, he has "revitalized" the engineering department.

He has a positive attitude towards consultants and contractors, according to a veteran consultant in Doha. "If he doesn't like

J.W.

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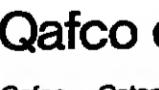


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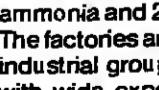
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Qafco

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Foreign Laborers Form Backbone of the Development Effort

DOHA (IHT) — Qatar imports manpower at all levels. U.S. health and management-development experts plan government projects and overhaul the bureaucracy. French and Scottish engineers work in shorts and hard-hats on the sites of future petrochemical plants and Norwegian run the country's big fertilizer operation at Umm Said. In every school and ministry, including the offices of the Emir, palace, a Palestinian, Egyptian or a Briton can be found working.

The backbone of Qatar's development effort is the tens of thousands of skilled and unskilled laborers who are constructing the nation's massive infrastructure projects: Iranians, Bangladeshis,

Indians, Pakistanis, — Tbaoris, Koreans, Sri Lankans — perhaps 160,000 foreigners, most of them from poorer, more heavily populated Moslem countries.

Most companies do their own recruiting abroad or work through established agents, and many rehire the same people from job to job.

Haji Mohammed Sherif came to Qatar from a poor agricultural town in what was then West Pakistan 14 years ago. He has learned some English in that time and is now a concrete foreman at a construction site at Umm Said.

"I go home every two or three years," he says. "My six children have all been to some school, thanks to God, and in a few

years I will go home to them and to my grandchildren."

Haji Mohammed says he could never afford to bring his family to Qatar, where costly rent and food are beyond their means, and where schools for non-Qatari children are scarce and prohibitively expensive. Whether they have lived here for decades or are born here, foreigners cannot become citizens or claim a piece of the welfare pie that is the birthright of every Qatari.

"I am called 'Haji' Mohammed because I have made the pilgrimage. And in a few years I will go home and open a small shop in my village," he says, then fingers his grizzled beard. "What more could I want?"

Haji Mohammed's son-in-law,

Anwar, 32, wants more. A clerk-driver for the same European construction company and sometimes a spokesman for its Pakistani workers (there are no labor unions in Qatar), Anwar says his father-in-law is only 47 but looks so much older because "this desert is not kind to us."

"This is a place only for making money," says Anwar. "There is no other thing in life here." Anwar was a station master in Pakistan, but found he could make three times as much in Qatar as a laborer.

The two men live in quarters provided by the company, six bunks to a room with plastic shopping bags nailed to the wall to hold personal belongings. They are fed to their liking at company expense; in the

company kitchen, North Indian, South Indian, Thai and Pakistani cooks work over four giant pots to satisfy different tastes. Next door can be seen a tennis court and barrels at the camp of the aristocrats of the manual labor force, the well-organized Koreans.

The life of immigrant workers in Qatar ranges from hard to dull. It is made bearable, according to Anwar, by the way people from the same village or province stick together and by planning what they will do with their money.

Oil boom success stories wafting back to remote villages or relatively rich returns to urban areas across the Gulf make many would-be laborers so desperate to cash in on the bonanza they become the prey

of unscrupulous or illegitimate labor brokers.

According to Americans who have worked on Doha construction sites with Pakistanis, this is a typical tale: An unskilled or semiskilled worker is promised passage and a job by an "agent" to whom he pays the equivalent of up to \$400. The villager then treks — sometimes for days — to a beach rendezvous where he is packed into a boat with others like himself and subsequently dropped off along the Qatari shore. He wades in and may find a place to sleep with other Pakistanis, who are lodged a dozen or more to a room or in makeshift quarters on a job site. With luck, he then finds a job himself. Yet for many immigrant labor-

ers, whether they enter and stay legally or not, the opportunity to earn up to \$10 or even \$25 a day is far better than earning next to nothing or being unemployed at home. And while the life of foreign workers here is not easy, Qatar treats its foreign work force better than some other nearby countries.

— M.J. McC.

Arab-Americans Sought For 'Unique Advantage'

DOHA (IHT) — This nation relies heavily on non-Qatari Arabs to staff the government bureaucracy. Compared to an estimated 10,000 Qataris in the work force, there are more than 15,000 non-Qatari: Egyptians and Sudanese, Palestinians, Lebanese and Jordanians.

Egyptians are numerous in the school system. Many of them have ardent conservative religious backgrounds, a fact that is appreciated in Qatar. Egyptians also predominate in Qatar's state-controlled broadcasting services and in its press agency.

Palestinians, the second largest group, started coming here to work 30 years ago, even before oil promised a bonanza. More recently, skilled Palestinian refugees have arrived, helped by the solidarity that each Arab expatriate group feels for its kin.

Qatar, perhaps more than any other Gulf state, seeks to make maximum use of expatriate Arab advisers and to minimize the role of Western consultants, perhaps because it is felt that Arabic-speaking administrators are essential.

In particular, Qatar actively tries to attract Arab-Americans — men of Arab origin who have completed their studies in the United States and have had a professional career there. "We think Arab-Americans offer a unique advantage," an official says. "They have an Arab commitment, and they have learned the American approach — open-minded and problem-solving."

Not everyone stays, but those who do reinforce another pattern in Qatar: a reaction against British methods, which are associated with pre-independence, and a fascination with the American way, particularly with U.S.-style education and U.S. experts.

A Palestinian who is part of this new wave is Hisham Qaddumi, 38, who holds the job of technical

adviser to Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani. Working out of an office in the ruler's palace, Mr. Qaddumi is part of a team of close advisers — some Qataris, some are other Arabs — who share the responsibility for decisionmaking on development.

Before he joined the ruler's team Mr. Qaddumi graduated from the University of Texas in 1965 with degrees in architectural engineering and economics and then worked in the Austin area, where he married his American wife. In 1974, he got a phone call. The Qatari prince had heard of him and invited him to come to Doha.

"We try to have a pragmatic approach, so pragmatic it borders on enlightened opportunism," he says. When Qatari planners were blocked from expanding the capital inland because of landowners'orbitant prices, Sheikh Khalifa launched a massive earth-moving project extending the town's western beaches into the Gulf. At a \$3 million stroke, Qatar gained a tier bay and a great deal of government land.

"Now we have more control over how people build, because this is starting from scratch," Mr. Qaddumi says. His office has prepared an imposing overall design of candidates for acquiring space, must conform to its outline — effect, zoning regulations have been created.

Mr. Qaddumi was an early and active supporter of the new Doha Club, a country club with an Olympic-sized swimming pool, squash courts, library, restaurant, night club, films on video cassette. "Young expatriate families are increasingly willing to stay on longer than one year because amenities like the club are becoming available — and it is Qatar's gain," he says. The club attracts a relaxed mix of "Westerners," Arab expatriates and, increasingly, young Qataris.

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1 - KOBE STEEL-QATAR STEEL MILL 2 - MITSUBISHI CORPORATION-RAS ABU FONTAS POWER & WATER STATION 3 - MITSUBISHI - CHIYODA-QATAR FERTILIZER UREA PLANT
4 - MITSUBISHI - CHIYODA-N.G.L. ON-SHORE Q.G.P.C. 5 - MITSUBISHI HEAVY INDUSTRIES-N.G.L. OFF - SHORE Q.G.P.C.
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Television House in Muscat, Oman

Hospital in Benghazi, Libya. Turnkey.

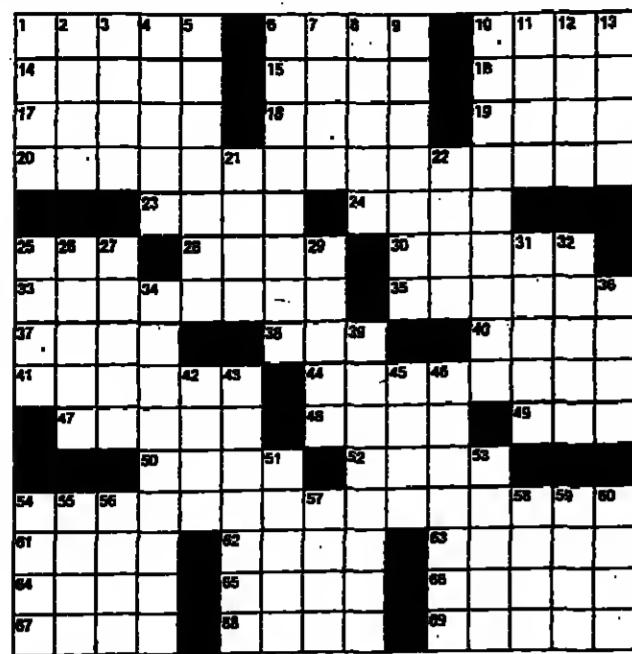
Water tower in Hyllie, Sweden.

Landvetter International Airport, Sweden. Joint venture.

Boarding school in Seeb, Oman

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 He saw angels on a ladder
6 "Two Miles for Sister," 1969 film
10 Apparatus
14 Abscond
15 Allowance for waste
16 V.I.P. of India
17 Jewish month
18 Culture medium
19 Outside: Prefix
20 Promptly
23 Variety of quartz, used as a gem
24 Young oyster
25 Gypsy
28 Greek letters
30 "Sesame Street" grouch
33 February, birthstone
35 The waters are sweet! Prov. 9:17
37 Garb for 16
38 The way, in Chinese philosophy
40 Exchange premium
41 Original
44 Kind of chance

47 Cordwood measure
48 Present
49 Sociologist's degree
50 Only remaining
52 Monster's loch
54 Impulsively and irregularly
61 Paper quantity
62 Wheeling's river
63 Standard of perfection
64 King of the Huns
65 — contendere
66 Part of TNT
67 Golden
68 Prophet
69 Simplicians

11 Apiece
12 Pilaster
13 Disturbance
21 Cart
22 Securely fixed
25 Grate
26 Khayyam and Bradley
27 Worth
29 Stow
31 Cold
32 Controlling power
34 Duration restriction
36 Wooden pegs
38 Unrestricted opportunity
42 Small — (suspect)
43 School assignments
45 Natural resources
46 At ease
51 Lake in the Sierra Nevadas
53 Al Capp's Hawkins
54 Boast
55 Asian apparition
56 Season
57 White or Blue river
58 Network of nerves
59 Gobs
60 Kind of gin

DOWN

1 Napoleon won here in 1806
2 Came to earth
3 Price
4 Food fish
5 Outranked by
6 Carmichael
7 Parish hit song: 1929
8 Greek craft
9 Runs the harvester
9 One of the Fates
10 Heavy outer garment

12 Napoleon won here in 1806
13 Price
14 Food fish
15 Outranked by
16 Carmichael
17 Parish hit song: 1929
18 Greek craft
19 Runs the harvester
20 Heavy outer garment

WEATHER

	C	F	C	F	
ALSERVE	16.63	Fair	MAIORO	13.55	Fair
AMSTERDAM	16.63	Cloudy	MILAN	24.75	Cloudy
ANKARA	14.57	Overcast	MILAN	13.55	Rain
ATHENS	14.57	Cloudy	MONTREAL	13.55	Cloudy
BEIRUT	4.39	Mist	MOSCOW	6.21	Snow
BELGRADE	6.43	Mist	MUNICH	7.45	Cloudy
BERLIN	6.43	Mist	NEW YORK	2.35	Sunny
BERNES	6.22	Mist	NISSA	12.55	Overcast
BUCHAREST	6.22	Mist	OSLO	12.55	Sunny
CASABLANCA	15.59	Rain	PARIS	7.45	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	11.28	Snow	PRAGUE	7.45	Cloudy
COST DEL SOL	15.59	Snow	ROME	15.59	Mist
QUBLIN	15.59	Snow	SOFIA	14.57	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	5.41	Rain	STOCKHOLM	—	N.A.
FLORENCE	8.46	Fog	TEHRAN	—	N.A.
FRANKFURT	7.45	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	10.50	Cloudy
GEVEVA	7.45	Cloudy	TOKYO	10.50	Mist
HONG KONG	13.55	Overcast	TUNIS	10.50	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	11.59	Cloudy	VIENNA	4.29	Overcast
LAS PALMAS	20.48	Overcast	WARSAW	3.27	Mist
LISBON	16.59	Showers	WASHINGTON	1.34	Sunny
LONDON	10.58	Rain	ZURICH	6.43	Fair
LOS ANGELES	13.55	Cloudy			

(Yesterday's results U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; oil offers at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

December 27, 1978

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on listed prices. The following symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the EFT: (d) daily; (w) weekly; (m) monthly; (r) regularly; (i) irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.: SF 733.65 (i) Alexander Fund

(d) Condor Fund

(d) D. Fund

(d) E. Fund

(d) F. Fund

(d) G. Fund

The Battle Continues for Tommie Smith, Black Power's Messenger at '68 Olympics

By Neil Amdur

SANTA MONICA, Calif., Dec. 27 (NYT) — They challenged him on the first day of class with greetings like, "Hey, man, what's happening?"

And right away, Tommie Smith set them straight. "Back off," he said. "I ain't your man. My name is Tommie, but I'm old enough to be my daddy, so put a bandage on my head. It's Coach Smith."

Tommie Smith has not changed.

A little older, a lot wiser, a trifle

unkinder who once held 11 track

and field records at the same time.

11 years after he left school

he was through the sports establish-

ment with his victory-stand state-

ment at the Mexico City Olympics.

6-foot-3-inch Smith still is walk-

ing tall as the day his stiff-

wed right arm carried its mes-

age of social awareness.

"I don't melt for anybody, nor

for society," the 34-year-old

said, walking confidently

ward a morning soccer class at

its Monica College, where he is

physical education instructor and

track coach. "If I wear a coat and

it's because I want to wear a

coat and do. If I talk differently

than I did in Mexico City, it's

because I read some, and because

in an educated man."

A New Awareness

Ten years ago, Smith, John Car-

los, Lee Evans, Larry James, Vince

athews and other black athletes

were labeled rebels for mixing poli-

cis and sport. Now, the headlines

Mexico City, Munich and Mon-

aco are written into the social con-

ciousness of sports.

"They were the social pioneers in

a world of sports," Dr. Bruce

Glavie, a professor of clinical psy-

chology at San Jose State Universi-

ty, observed recently. "But it's a

name that the significance of the

victory-stand gesture by Smith and

Carlos was lost at the time. It was a

body-language statement as elo-

quent as any words, the most pow-

erful statement ever delivered by

young, nonpolitical figures. Yet it

was totally misrepresented."

The memory of the two black

sprinters in the Olympic Stadium is

not totally forgotten. Every so often, Smith receives a letter or overhears a student pointing toward him, as if history had walked past. Several weeks ago, a middle-aged white man approached Smith on the dirt track at the two-year college. The man had agreed with what Smith was saying in Mexico but disagreed with where it was done.

His Contribution

"A lot of people still look at it as a derogatory gesture," said Smith, who holds a master's degree in sociology. "That's their prerogative. I didn't and still don't. I did what I did because I felt it to be right, not because someone told me to do it. I felt it was my contribution, not only to all people but especially to athletes to let them know they do have a place in life."

That place for athletes identified with the Olympic Project for Human Rights only now is beginning to emerge. If the Brooklyn Dodgers of the 1950s were romanticized as the "Boys of Summer," the black track and field athletes of the '60s may be remembered as "the lost tribe," an exciting, warm band that wandered, struggled and survived right and bitterness.

Smith recalled that they were a loosely knit group with a lot to say, not enough words to cover the subject and not really too sure what the subject was. But they had feelings, a sense of commitment, and they were not afraid to let their emotions hang out.

Much Frustration

Almost all of the group — Smith, Carlos, Evans, Matthews, John Smith, to name just a few — have been married and divorced, and some are now remarried. Some good jobs were lost because of what happened in Mexico and Munich and other jobs because of impatience or bitterness. Flirtations with pro track often wound up in frustration. Accepting jobs in Africa, which Evans, Matthews, Otis Burwell and Leon Coleman did as coaches, often wound up in frustration.

"I've often thought about it," Tommie Smith said, recalling the tumult of the times. "We needed

outlets. We had none. We got to school, worked our butts off, needed releases. Our wives were there. We didn't have any jobs. We were hustling, we were scuffling, and who coached the amazing 'Speed City' crew of Smith, Carlos, Evans and Co. at San Jose State. 'What they did was breakthrough. It all followed after that.'

At the time, the athletes often argued among themselves, divided geographically, spiritually and by personal differences over whether to cash in on their talent by being quiet or to speak out. Now, almost to a man they look back with pride rather than anger.

"I think what we did was very significant," says Matthews, a New Yorker and a two-time Olympian, who was banned from all future Olympics for his victory-stand behavior as a 400-meter gold medalist in Munich. "It opened another door. Some people chump it, but it was real important at the time."

Still Trailing

James, the silver medalist behind Evans in the 400-meter dash at Mexico City, was one of the whose first marriage survived. Bitter and disillusioned for several years after the Games, James believes he still is playing catch-up professionally.

"Pioneers always suffer," said James, now an assistant director of athletics at Stockton State (N.J.) College. "They're the ones who deserve the least out of their product, who get kicked for those of us who live better. We were hard on our families, like a rubber band that is held back, held back and then just explodes."

The explosion was felt. And while society rejected their intense, often boisterous style, as it had difficulty accepting Jackie Robinson in baseball, the intent was recognized.

"Look at how many times somebody could have done it," Smith said, seated in the stands at the school's football field and smiling at a young couple embracing in a far corner of the stadium. "I won't say Jesse Owens could have done it."

Black athletes didn't start winning gold medals in '56. The '68 situation between John and me was a contribution in our own way."

"I think blacks doing commer-

cialism on television and some of the other strides they've made athletically can be traced to what these athletes were saying then," said Bud Winter, who is white and who coached the amazing "Speed City" crew of Smith, Carlos, Evans and Co. at San Jose State. "What they did was breakthrough. It all followed after that."

At the time, the athletes often argued among themselves, divided geographically, spiritually and by personal differences over whether to cash in on their talent by being quiet or to speak out. Now, almost to a man they look back with pride rather than anger.

"The athletic scene is worse now than it was in '68," he said. "There's too many other acts of survival that one has to go through before he can live in this society. And equality isn't one of them."

"Being black in this society is very abstract now. Nobody knows what's on a black person's mind now when it comes to equality anymore because you have people who don't really care. There's too many other things on their mind — taxes, inflation, wars in other countries. The racial situation is being blocked by the realities of life."

bers to discredit him after Mexico City.

"I've been bitten by dogs before," he said. "But that doesn't mean I shouldn't have a pet."

Smith also is not afraid to speak up now, although he is careful about revealing too much of himself to strangers. He is well-read and has traveled extensively from California to Ohio during the six years he was coach and athletic director at Oberlin College. What he has seen worries him.

"The athletic scene is worse now than it was in '68," he said. "There's too many other acts of survival that one has to go through before he can live in this society. And equality isn't one of them."

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